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Formerly Millard's Review

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SINO-JAPANESE RELATIONS AND AMERICAN-BRITISH MONEY

A *REUTERS* dispatch from Tokyo dated February 26 tells of the creation of a joint Sino-Japanese Industrial Investigation Bureau which would examine the "possibilities of opening up industries both in China and in Japan through the employment of joint capital and labor." The dispatch then went on to explain that the idea back of this proposal is that "by such joint undertakings the problems of finance for China and emigration for Japan may be more easily solved. In other words, China's rich natural resources would be available to Japan's capital and labor. In this way it is thought that both countries would greatly benefit and their economic relations be more closely knit together." The above inspired dispatch taken in connection with another message from Tokyo a few days previously that a large delegation of Japanese business men and bankers is to visit China shortly indicates the beginning of what may be another era of Japanese financing in China. This naturally follows the conclusion of the large loan of Yen 550,000,000 which the Japanese government has just negotiated in New York and London.

JAPANESE investments in China are supposed to be somewhere between Yen 500,000,000 and 1,000,000,000 and are thought by many to be only slightly less than British investments in China. The Japan *Year Book* for 1923, (which is not always dependable in vital matters) states that Japanese investments in China including loans by the Japanese government to the Chinese central and provincial governments and private loans amount to Yen 408,178,000, of which amount Yen 292,574,000, is to the Chinese central government. Of this latter figure, Yen 129,000,000 is classified as "political," and in addition to the Japanese loans to the Chinese central government, the *Year Book* states that Yen 21,203,000 has been loaned to the various provincial governments of China, most of which we assume to mean the Province of Manchuria since there is where most Japanese enterprise is centered. In addition to the financial items noted above under the heading of Japanese loans to China there is also an item of Yen 67,512,000 which "has not yet been advanced."

IF there is to be another era of Japanese financing in China as is now indicated, the unfolding of the new policy will be of considerable interest because of the bitter lesson which Japan has learned in recent years in connection with her financial relations with the Chinese Republic. During the progress of the European War when the nations of the West were occupied with their own affairs, Japan

had a free hand in China and through the Anfu Clique which was then in control of Peking advanced something like $300,000,000 to China most of which came under the heading of "political" loans. Most of these loans which are known as the "Nishihara" Loans, because they were negotiated by a Japanese banker of that name, were advanced for so-called industrial purposes, but in spite of that fact most of the money went into the hands of the Chinese militarists and was used in upbuilding the already swollen armies or into pure "squeeze" for Peking officialdom. The final result of all of this was the development of a most serious anti-Japanese outburst and boycott of things Japanese by the Chinese students and nationalists. This was most damaging to Japanese trade and disturbing to the international political situation in the Far East. Almost without exception these loans have been unprofitable to Japan and without question have had much to do with the financial stringency through which Japan has been passing in recent months and years.

THEN came the Washington Conference and a new deal all around not only between Japan and China but also between Japan and China and the rest of the world. Sino-Japanese relations have improved tremendously since the Washington Conference so now the scenery is all set for an application of the new Japanese financial policy toward China. Of the large loan of Yen 550,000,000 which Japan has just negotiated in America and England a great deal of course will be required in the rehabilitation of Japan made necessary by the disastrous earthquake and fire of last fall, but much of the money will also be available for use in China. The actual working out of the new policy will be closely watched by American and British interests out here for the reason that it is their money which will be used either directly or indirectly in the renewed Japanese financial activities in China. If the new Japanese policy of financing in China is confined to industrial enterprises as is indicated it should have an indirectly beneficial effect upon foreign trade generally in respect to China through the bringing of new capital into the field.

THE GALLIC ANGEL AND THE AMERICAN DEVIL

SHAKESPEARE in his Midsummer Night's Dream says,

"Lovers and madmen have such seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies, that apprehend
More than cool reason ever comprehends."

And Shakespeare knew what he was talking about. Though he doubtless knew more of love than of madness he describes well the symptoms of Monsieur Georges Dubarbier. The latter it may be remembered was the composer of the truly lyrical "French Criticism of the United States Policy Toward China" which was written originally for *La Nouvelle Revue*, Paris, brought out in translation by *The Living Age*, Boston, and republished on March 1 in our columns. Fantasy seems to describe M. Dubarbier's attempt to interpret America's policy in China. We have ourselves at times been in doubt as to just what America's China program might be, though we have little doubt as to her policy. Readers of Mr. Tyler Dennett's *Americans in Eastern Asia* will find this subject discussed at length. But doubt has never entered the French writer's mind as to any of America's plans—or their results upon the Celestial Republic. With a light-heartedness of manner which we envy and a sureness of touch, delicate, amusing, and quite admirable, M. Dubarbier in less than two pages is able to summarize America's aims and their results on people and country. As the entomologist pursues the bright-hued butterfly, and at last pins him in his properly catalogued place, so M. Dubarbier in the light net of his wit and irony catches each type of American in the Far East and, having shown exactly what he does or fails to do, stabs each in his own station. Nothing is left to chance, and nothing remains to be desired—except, perhaps, further study on the part of the writer, less chauvinism in his outlook, and at least a relatively close approximation in his future writings to truth and accuracy and international good-will. In the article under review the journalist was apparently suffering a bad attack of nervous indigestion. Perhaps 'nightmare' rather than 'fantasy' more nearly describes his effusion. Nothing that the Americans have done or planned to do is pleasing. From his vantage point of French impartiality M. Dubarbier has looked down on the American sons of men and has found that they all are wanting. There is not one good American, no—not one. Be they missionaries—evangelistic, medical, or educational,—business men, or officials from Minister to Consular office-boy, they are altogether become abominable in his sight. "It is no secret....that America's growing influence in China is gradually bringing that country under the economic control of the United States... Its object is to secure first place among the nations struggling for the Chinese market, to oust European trade, especially that of England, and to call a halt to the aggressive enterprises of the Japanese." One would enjoy watching M. Dubarbier in the role of a collegiate track coach; one can imagine him gently chiding the winner of a race, if the latter were a member of his own team, or bitterly criticising said winner if he were a member of a rival aggregation; "Vulgar fellow, and ambitious—no gentleman—to run a race so as to win it." M. Dubarbier evidently disagrees with St. Paul's advice of so running as to attain, and would apparently have each competing country in China's markets struggle for the last place.

AMERICA in the nineteenth century and during the twentieth has gradually awakened to the necessity of cultivating close and friendly relations with China and the Chinese. Its federal legislature has somewhat reluctantly passed laws in recent years with the object of placing American business men on a par in opportunity with those of other nations carrying on business in this country. As regards American nationals who pursue a missionary career the American government has, to the present, insisted that as nationals—not as missionaries—they shall be protected when it is absolutely necessary to protect them. During the past century America followed an almost negative policy where Great Britain and France were positive,—to state it mildly. America when forced to it in 1900 did join with the other Powers in intervention for the protection of its nationals and diplomatic representatives. America has developed and defended the policy known as the "Open Door"; she has insisted, as did England first of all, on equality of opportunity for the citizens of all nations. She has fought fairly successfully against "spheres of influence," "special interests", and the partition of China. For all these she is, of course, to be blamed; she deserves nothing but derisive criticism, and this she gets from M. Dubarbier in full and abundant and gratifying measure.

THE work of American missionaries comes in for its full share of fault finding: "their missionaries, both Protestant and Catholic, their doctors and medical missions, their Y. M. C. A. organizers, and a whole host of their kind. These propagandists were effectively supported by the moral and, above all, the financial backing of their countrymen." A horrible state of affairs, truly—and dreadful to contemplate. Unfortunately M. Dubarbier deals in glittering generalities rather than with facts and figures. He apparently knows his United States as little as he does his China. No mention is made of the thousands of private individuals who unselfishly support the work of the missionaries in China, nor of the equally unselfish work of the latter, nor of their tremendous effect on the social and moral development of a great though now backward but rapidly developing people. One hesitates to say that none but a Frenchman—and, we believe, but few of those—would make such a charge as: "Priests and preachers of every denomination are less intent on conversions than on commerce. They are not missionaries seeking to evangelize indifferent Chinamen, ('Chinese', please) but commercial travelers preparing the way for the financiers, and promoters of their country." And yet the fact that the government of France from mid-nineteenth century, when the treaty of Whampoa was negotiated in 1844, insisted upon acting as official protector of Roman Catholic missionaries *and of their Chinese converts* as well, cannot help tending to confirm one in the conclusion that this writer is judging others by himself, or at least other countries by the actions of his own. Not alone in China but in the Near East has France pursued this policy. When such a line is followed in foreign policy contemporaneously with a domestic policy of attack on the Roman Catholic Church by the French government one can hardly escape the suspicion that the government in working out and applying its policy has scarcely been motivated entirely by altruism. This being so it is not surprising that M. Dubarbier should interpret American missionary effort in the light he does, forgetting entirely that the American government has always thoroughly disapproved of the French policy as regards missionaries inasmuch as it has instinctivly felt that it was not distantly connected with hypocrisy, and moreover that it endangered peaceful relations of any type with the Chinese people. Granted that *if* American missionaries have claimed the responsibility of "starting the revolution" it showed exceedingly poor taste, it merely shows that a missionary, like any other human being, occasionally says things he ought not to. We have never heard any such claim advanced—but, if it has been, what does it signify? Merely that the education and the ideas of Western cvilization which that class must wittingly or unwittingly have spread were a contributing cause of revolution which must have come sooner or later without foreign ideas or influence. And with all the criticism that has been poured on the "Republic" and "Young China" we have yet to hear it suggested that the revolution ought not to have taken place, and that China would be better off if the corrupt and effete Manchus were yet firmly ensconced in the rotten seats of the mighty. It is after all difficult to compose paeans of praise for parasites—and parasites were what the Manchus had become upon the Chinese body—social and politic, however virile and worthwhile they may once have been.

FORTUNATE it is that the American Minister, Dr. Jacob Gould Schurman, has a keen sense of humor. Else might he feel mortified to see himself caricaturingly characterized as a "sandwich-man of American diplomatic wares" Such a come-down for a dignified scholar and former University President! The return of part of the American Indemnity Fund and the founding of Tsinghwa College in Peking are not overlooked by the jaundiced M. Dubarbier. Both were deep-laid schemes worthy of the subtle minds of the American villains. We had not previously been aware that the "government at Washington made a great demonstration of renouncing its share"—but doubtless it did, for M. Dubarbier says it did, and he ought to know. And Tsinghwa "has proved a marvellous propaganda agency for the United States"—despite the fact that there are but a few American instructors on Tsinghwa's staff, and that not even the American flag was displayed at the celebration in 1921 of the tenth anniversary of the founding of the school. For so short a period does "propaganda" work! Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo comes in for his share of honorable criticism. Naughty, naughty Dr. Koo—he "has even Yankeefied his Chinese name, Koo Wei-kwon, into its present form." We had thought that "V. K." stood for "Vi Kyuin," which Dr. Koo still uses in its initial-form at least. And until reading M. Dubarbier we had understood that *Wellington* was an English rather than a "Yankee" name. One must live and learn. Of course the Washington Conference was an unspeakable error of mortal mind—and it was all America's fault. This Conference was directly responsible for the outbreak of banditry, M. Dubarbier has been reliably informed. Equally of course neither the past deeds of banditry in China's long history, nor the effect of the European War of the Nations have anything to do with China's banditry in this generation. Even the evacuation of Shantung is distinguised by its evil fruits. Surely it must be consoling to M. Dubarbier to realize how much the government of his own country has done to prevent further evil coming out of the Washington Conference! With Paris instead of Washington, and Poincare instead of Wilson and Hughes leading the way, China is certain shortly to become the promised land. And when it does M. Dubarbier will doubtless occupy a high niche in the Gallic-Celestial Pantheon.

IMPROVING THE U. S. COURT FOR CHINA

AMERICANS and other foreigners residing in China (with a few exceptions to be noted hereafter) are subject to their own laws under a system known as "extraterritoriality" which dates back to China's first treaty negotiated with a foreign nation, the Russian Empire in 1689. Article 2 of this old treaty stipulated that subjects of either nation guilty of breaches of the frontier should be handed over to their respective officials for punishment. This stipulation was carried in subsequent treaties signed by Russia and China on down to October 18, 1768 when a more definite clause was inserted to the effiect that "Subjects of China who shall have committed acts of brigandage shall be handed over, without distinction of persons, to the tribunal governing the outer provinces to be punished by death; and subjects of Russia shall be handed over to the senate to undergo the same penalty."

THIS principle incorporated in China's first treaty with a foreign power and evidently concurred in by China without objection until comparatively modern times, has been incorporated into all treaties negotiated by foreign nations with China until 1919 and 1920 in which years China made treaties with Bolivia and Persia which did not contain the extraterritorial clause. Both Germany and Austria lost their extraterritorial rights when China declared war upon the Central Powers in 1917 and they were not restored in the subsequent treaties of peace made between China and these Powers. The citizens of these states are therefore subject to Chinese jurisdiction and it is considered unlikely that China will agree to extraterritoriality when diplomatic relations are finally resumed between the Chinese Republic and Russia. The countries which have treaty rights with China containing the extraterritorial clause are America, Belgium, Brazil, Denmark, France, Great Britain, Italy, Japan, Mexico, Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal, Russia (now lapsed because of non-recognition of the Soviet), Spain, Sweden, and Switzerland.

AMERICA'S first treaty with China in 1844 clearly laid down the principle of American responsibility over American citizens residing in China and the British treaty with China of the year previously also contained a provision to the same effect. The clause in the Supplementary Treaty between the United States and China signed at Peking on November 17, 1880, referring to extraterritoriality reads as follows:

> "When controversies arise in the Chinese Empire between citizens of the United States and subjects of His Imperial Majesty, which need to be examined and decided by the public officers of the two nations, it is agreed between the Governments of the United States and China that such cases shall be tried by the proper officials of the nationality of the defendant. The properly authorized official of the plaintiff's nationality shall be freely permitted to attend the trial, and shall be treated with the courtesy due to his position He shall be granted all proper facilities for watching the proceedings in the interest of justice. If he so desires, he shall have the right to present, to examine and to cross-examine witnesses. If he is dissatisfied with the proceedings he shall be permitted to protest against them in detail. The law administered will be the law of the nationality of the officer trying the case."

FROM the ratification of the treaty of 1844 America's jurisdiction over her own nationals in China was exercised through Consular courts in which the United States Consul sat as a judge, but on June 30, 1906, Congress passed a new law creating the United States Court for China which was organized somewhat along the line of the British Supreme Court for China which was created by Order in Council dated 1865 and improved on October 24, 1904. The Act of 1906 creating the U. S. Court contained the following summarized provisions.

1—The Court shall have exclusive jurisdiction in all cases whereof jurisdiction may now be exercised by U. S. consuls and minister and shall hold sessions at Shanghai with a session annually at Tientsin, Hankow and Canton and upon special occasion at any place in China where there is an American Consul.

2—This section outlines the duties of the Consuls in respect to cases coming within their jurisdiction, that is, civil cases involving amounts not exceeding G.$500 or criminal cases exceeding G.$100 fine or 60 days in jail or both, and also outlines the procedure in relation to the handling of estates of deceased American citizens in China.

3—Appeals from the decisions of the U. S. Court for China shall be to the United States Circuit Court of the Ninth Judicial District.

4—The jurisdiction of the United States Court, both original and on appeal, in civil and criminal matters, and also the jurisdiction of the Consular Courts in China, shall in all cases be exercised in conformity with the treaties and the laws of the United States now in force in reference to the Consular Courts in China—but in such cases when such laws are deficient in the provisions necessary to give jurisdiction or to furnish suitable remedies, the common law and the law as established by the decisions of the courts of the United States shall be applied by said court in its decisions and shall govern the same subject to the terms of any treaties between the United States and China.

5—The rules of procedure of the Court shall be in accordance as far as practicable with the existing procedure for consular courts in China in accordance with the Revised Statutes of the U. S., provided however that the judge of the Court shall have authority from time to time to modify and supplement the rules of procedure.

6—There shall be a district attorney, a marshal and a clerk of the U. S. Court with authority possessed by corresponding officers of the district courts of the United States so far as is consistent with the conditions of the laws of the United States and the treaties. The Judge of the Court and the district attorney, marshal and clerk shall be appointed by the President, by and with the consent of the Senate, and shall recieve as salary, respectively the sums of G. $8,000 for the judge, G. $4,000 for the district attorney, G. $3,000 for the marshal and G. $3,000 for the clerk.

7—The tenure of office of the judge shall be ten years, unless sooner removed by the President for cause and the tenure of the other officials of the Court shall be at the pleasure of the President.

8—The marshal and the clerk of the court shall furnish a bond for the faithful performance of their duties. They shall each appoint with the approval of the judge deputies at Canton and Tientsin who shall also furnish bonds for the faithful performance of their duties.

9—The tariff of fees of the officers of the Court shall be the same as the tariff already fixed for the consular courts in China, subject to amendment from time to time by order of the President, and all fees taxed and received shall be paid into the Treasury of the United States.

10—On June 4, 1920 the following amendment to the Court Act was adopted by Congress: The Judge of the Court is authorized to appoint, as in the district courts of the United States and with similar powers and tenure of office, a United States Commissioner who shall be an attorney regularly admitted to practice before the U. S. Court for China and who, when appointed, shall be in addition ex-officio judge of the consular court for the district of Shanghai, with all of the authority and jurisdiction now exercised by the vice consul acting by virtue of the Act of Congress of March 4, 1915, which authority and jurisdiction are hereby transferred: Provided, That at the discretion of the judge of the court he may appoint the clerk of the court to perform the duties of commissioner without additional compensation therefore. In the event that it is not practicable so to appoint the Clerk to act as commissioner, the judge may, with the approval of the Secretary of State, appoint some qualified attorney to act as commissioner who shall, if not an officer of the court, receive such compensation as may be fixed by the Secretary of State not exceeding G. $5.00 for each day of service actually rendered.

IT will be seen from the above that the original act of Congress giving jurisdiction to the U. S. Consular Courts and later to the United States Court for China, merely provide that such jurisdiction shall be exercised and enforced in conformity with the laws of the United States and that where such laws are deficient or unsuitable "the common law and the law of equity and admirality shall be

extended in like manner" over American citizens resident in China. To those familiar with American jurisprudence it at once appears that to hew a pathway through the entanglement of cases and statutes which make up the laws of the United States—a pathway to be followed by Americans residing in China—would be an almost superhuman task. This was the task that faced the judges of the United States Court who have held office since the creation of the Court, and of the lawyers of the American bar in China. The first two judges of the Court resigned before their terms were half over and although a good start was made the principal work in really establishing the Court and defining its work was done by Judge C. S. Lobingier who has just completed his full term of ten years. During the first eight years of the Court only 375 cases were filed and these generally concerned unimportant matters, but during the past ten years more than 2,000 cases have been added and many of them involved enormous amounts of money and questions of far reaching importance, even international importance. A recent bulletin of the Far Eastern American Bar Association in referring to the development of the Court in recent years said:

> "Naturally the American law here was in a somewhat chaotic state when the court began to function. Judge Wilfley was the first to determine that Americans could obtain a domicile in China. Judge Thayer, his successor, held the China Court Regulations to prevail even over acts of Congress. Judge Lobingier was the first to exercise his prerogative to modify and supplement these Regulations by putting in force the beginnings of his Extraterritorial Remedial Code, which, when completed will cover the whole field of procedure. He was the first to exercise jurisdiction in divorce, change of name, bankruptcy, etc.—"

WHEN the United States Court for China was established in 1906 the American population in China was small and consisted almost entirely of persons engaged in missionary work. There were only two or three American firms of consequence in Shanghai, Tientsin and Canton. America's share of China's foreign trade for both imports and exports probably did not amount to more than G. $50,000,000 a year or five or six per cent of China's total foreign trade. Now the American population in China has increased to possibly eight or ten thousand about equally divided between those engaged in missionary-educational work and business and other professional pursuits. America's share of China's foreign trade has increased to approximately G. $250,000,000 annually or about seventeen per cent of China's total foreign commerce. These increases in both the American population in China and America's share of China's foreign commerce naturally has increased the business and responsibilities of the United States Court, but the Court in desiring to respond to the increased responsibilities finds itself bound down to the narrow limits of its original charter, the Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.

AMONG the improvements which the American communities in China feel should be made immediately in the constitution of the Court include the placing of the Court directly under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice in Washington; an increase in the number and powers of the Commissioner; provision for some form of jury trial suitable for conditions applying in China, and lastly increasing the salaries of the Commissioners, district attorney and other officials of the court so that it may not be necessary for them to engage in the private practice of law while holding office. Of the foregoing recommendations the first three are considered to be of most importance. When the court was originally established the law passed by Congress failed to place the Court under the jurisdiction of any of the departments of the government at Washington. President Roosevelt attempted to remedy this defect by issuing an executive order directing the court officials to report to the State Department and directing the State Department to include the expenses of the court in its appropriation. In actual operation this arrangement has not however been conducive to either the smooth operation of the court machinery or the prestige of the institution; so in consequence it has been decided to recommend to Congress that the Court Act be amended and the officials of the court authorized to report directly to the Attorney-General in accordance with the practice prevailing at home in respect to the other federal courts of the United States. The second proposal for increasing the number of Commissioners from one to two and increasing their powers so that they may sit during the absence or disability of the judge has its foundation purely in the increased business of the court which has grown far beyond the capacities of one judge to handle. The next provision covering some form of jury trial needs no amplification. When the court was first established the number of American citizens in the various centers was so small that a jury system would not have been workable, but now that the communities have grown, it is considered that a modified form of jury trial would be workable and should be installed. One of the specific recommendations on this point which has been made provides for empowering the judge to name two disinterested assessors who shall be citizens of the United States to sit with him in the trial of cases involving criminal matters wherein capital punishment may be inflicted, all civil or felony cases which would be triable by jury in the regular district courts of the United States and in which either party may request such assessors, any other cases, criminal or civil in which the judge may deem it advisable, and that the assessors may concur in the findings of the judge or may make separate dissenting findings which shall be considered by the judge in rendering judgment.

IN addition to these major recommendations for the improvement of the Court there have been a number of other suggestions the most important of which is an extension of the present jurisdiction of the consular courts so that many commercial disputes might be settled without formal court action. This, it has been argued, would provide an avenue for the amicable adjustment of many controversies. This is said to have been found workable in China from the standpoint of the British Consular courts. Another recommendation which has been made covers the appointment of an associate judge and the abolition entirely of the office of court commissioner. The American Chamber of Commerce at Tientsin, where the second largest American commercial community in China is located, has recommended in respect to the increasing of the jurisdiction of the consular courts that:

> "Conferring on Consular Courts in civil cases jurisdiction similar to and concurrent with that of the United States Court for China, irrespective of the amount involved, save in admiralty, bankruptcy and divorce cases, in which cases the Consular Court shall have jurisdiction only to issue emergency process, in other respects the United States Court for China retaining exclusive jurisdiction and providing that the Consular Court shall report to the United States Court for China any cases where the amount involved is in excess of G. $1,000

and provided further that it shall be competent either for the Consular Court or the United States Court for China of its own volition or for a defendant or intervenant by motion in the United States Court within the discretion of that Court to remove any case to the United States Court for China before the commencement of trial; and in criminal cases jurisdiction in all misdemeanors and offenses of a lesser degree, provided however, that in either civil or criminal cases the Consular Court may at any time during the proceedings request the advice of the United States Court or the officers thereof and provided further that in either civil or criminal cases appeal shall lie from the Consular to the United States Court for China and that on such appeal without leave of the United States Court for China no further evidence shall be heard."

THE above recommendations cover pretty generally the improvements which the American communities in China feel should receive the immediate attention of Congress. Specific proposals to this effect have been sent to members of Congress and the Administration. Urgent action is desired for two reasons, the first of which has been covered in the foregoing and refers to the greatly increased American population in China and responsibilities of the U. S. Court resulting therefrom. The second reason which is of equal importance is the growing demands of the Chinese nationalists for a complete abolition of extraterritoriality. Both the United States and Great Britain have stated in their treaties that their extraterritorial rights in China will be relinquished when China has developed a legal system in accord with generally accepted Western standards. At the Washington Conference held in 1921-22 the nine Powers there represented voted to "establish a Commission to inquire into the present practice of extraterritorial jurisdiction in China, and into the laws and the judicial system and method of judicial administration of China, with a view to reporting to the governments of the several Powers their findings of fact in regard to these matters, and their recommendations as to such means as they may find suitable to improve the existing conditions of the administration of justice in China, and to assist and further the efforts of the Chinese government to effect such legislation and judicial reforms as would warrant the several Powers in relinquishing, either progressively or otherwise, their respective rights of extraterritoriality." In view of the fact that both the American and British courts in China have served as models for the Chinese in their development of a judicial system, it is imperative that the United States government effect reforms in its own judicial machinery in China without delay.

Union Club of China Now on Firm Footing

At the annual meetings of the Union Club of China and the Union Club Proprietary, Ltd. held in the club premises in Shanghai on March 12, it was indicated in the president's report and the financial statement that the institution the membership of which is made up of American, British and Chinese business men is now on a firm foundation and assured of a successful future. V. G. Lyman presided at the club meeting and in his address traced the workings of the year showing a total membership of 263. He also stated that the club would soon move to new quarters in the Lee Building on Avenue Edward VII, the top floor of which is being constructed specially for the use of the institution. Following the meeting of the Union Club Proprietary, Ltd., holding company for the Club, W. P. Massey presided with the following other members of the committee in attendance: A Brooke-Smith, Chu Pao-san, J. B. Powell, E. F. Mackay, T. G. Drakeford and V. G. Lyman.

Trade between America and China--Past, Present and Future

BY SHU-LUN PAN

FROM time immemorial China has been an alluring market to the traders of the world. As early as 166 A.D. the representatives of the Roman Emperor Marcus Aurelius Antonius reached China, attempting to establish direct commercial relations between these two great empires of the world. Chinese silks and teas had become known to the Western traders when most of these traders were still barbarians. Greeks, Persians, Arabs, Portuguese, Spaniards, Dutch and English, all journeyed eastward at one time or another, by land or by sea, to share in the lucrative trade with China. Although the United States established direct trade with China nearly a century and a half ago she is nevertheless one of China's newest acquaintances in her foreign trade market.

The Early Closed-door Policy of China

At an early period the door of the "Celestial Empire" was thrown wide open for international commerce. All the neighboring countries in Asia carried on free and regular commercial traffic to and from China. No restrictions were then necessary. It was not until a comparatively recent date that restriction of trade to the single port of Canton was adopted as a measure similar to those which commonly inspire nations today to enact a prohibitive tariff law and declare against free trade. China's self-sufficiency was another reason for her adoption in former times of a restrictive policy toward foreign trade. The extent and variety of her soil and climate, happily situated as she is between the extremes of heat and cold, partaking of the advantages of both, without experiencing the inconveniences of either, enabled China to supply herself with whatever the world could produce, whether to minister to her necessity, comfort or luxury. Satisfied with this prodigal bounty of nature and averse to being disturbed by the restless Europeans, the peaceful Chinese long considered the opening of any of their ports for the interchange of their commodities as a favor bestowed upon foreigners and as a nuisance to themselves. But such a restrictive policy proved distasteful to the foreign traders, who had enjoyed the profitableness of trade with China and resented its artificial limitation. Toward the restoration of the free movement of Chinese trade, nearly all the Western peoples were directing their efforts during the forties and fifties of the last century. In this undertaking the United States had no small share in connection with Great Britain, France and Russia; but while others went so far as to resort to force she used only peaceful measures.

Rapid Growth of China's Foreign Trade Following the Opening of Her Door to Western Commerce.

Notwithstanding the old restrictive policy of China, Chinese foreign trade fully lived up to the expectations of its early American and European promoters, having been more than trebled in the thirty years from the date when the first Sino-American commercial treaty was signed at Wanghia in 1844. It was during these thirty years that Americans as well as Europeans exerted their greatest efforts to restore the free movement of trade with China. From 1874 to the present time—a period of just half a century—the foreign trade of China has been growing with even greater rapidity. The value of total net imports for 1922 was almost exactly fifteen times that of 1874,[1] a half century ago, as shown by the figures recorded in the Chinese Customs returns. A similar growth marks China's export trade. In

1. In 1874, total imports into China, 64,361,000 H. K. Taels; in 1922, 945,050,000 H. K. Taels, the latter being 14.7 times the former. If computed in U. S. dollars, the increase is not so phenomenal because of the decrease of the gold value of silver. In 1874 the average dollar-tael exchange was 1 H. K. Tael to $1.58. In 1922 1 H. K. Tael was equal to the value of $.83. Converting the above import figures into U. S. currency, we get $99,116,000 for 1874 and $784,392,000 for 1922; the latter being 7.8 times the former. (Data from the Chinese Customs returns.)

1874 the value of the total exports of China amounted to only one-tenth of that of 1922.[2]

American Trade with China Shared Same Prosperity

It is gratifying to observe that the trade between China and the United States has shared as a whole in the prosperity of the foreign trade in China. Although the value of trade between the two countries has fluctuated from year to year and from decade to decade the tendency has been invariably on the side of progress, a tendency which is very evident at the present time. Thus, a century ago, in 1821 the value of exports from the United States to China was recorded by the United States Bureau of Statistics as $4,290,560 of which only $388,353 represented domestic products, while in 1921 the value of such exports was $108,291,000 of which practically all were domestic goods of the American nation. In 1821 the total imports from China to this country amounted to $3,111,951; in 1921, it was $101,136,000. These 1921 figures were much lower than those of 1920, which are the highest recorded for the whole period of Chino-American trade—$192,708,000 for imports and $145,737,000 for exports, respectively. For a realization of the full significance of these figures, it is necessary to take into account the present import and export trade between the United States and Hong Kong, of which a very great part is really Chino-American trade, simply reshipped through that port. In 1920 exports from the United States to Hongkong were valued at $25,971,000, and imports therefrom at $45,860,000. Taking a grand total of both imports and exports between the United States and China, including Hongkong, we get the enormous figure of $410,213,000 for 1920 as contrasted with the total trade of $7,403,000 for 1821, $7,651,000 for 1840, $22,473,000 for 1860, $27,199,000 for 1880, $51,898,000 for 1900. The rate of increase is 1, 1.05, 3.04, 3.7, 7.0 and 55.0, every twenty years. It is true that before the World War the development of Chino-American trade was not so rapid as many had expected and that during the latter part of the last century and the first fourteen years of the present century, the American share in Chinese trade was practically dwindling as compared with the shares of some other countries. But the great war of 1914 upset the whole situation and has given an unprecedented chance for the development of American trade with China. In the early part of the nineteenth century British merchants in the Far East controlled more than half of the total foreign trade of China, while the United States held second place in the list of powers having trade relations with China. But as time went on the United States was relegated to the position of a poor third and then a poor fourth. In 1871 fifty-eight per cent of the total foreign trade of China was with Great Britain; [3] nearly eight per cent with the United States, and two per cent with Japan. Forty years later, in 1910, the share of the United States dropped to 6.8 per cent, while Great Britain's share was 34.4 per cent and Japan's 18 per cent. During the ten years since the beginning of the World War the relative positions of the three competitors in the Chinese market have been greatly altered. During the five year war period, 1914-1918, Japan took first place with an average of 31.4 per cent; Great Britain was next with 30 per cent; while the United States was a strong third with 15.1 per cent. During the four years following the war, 1919-1922, the relative positions of these countries have not as yet been changed. Japan has retained her insecure first place with 32.5 per cent, Great Britain has held her own with a share of 30 per cent, while the United States has made a great advance from 15.1 per cent to 20.2 per cent.

Importance of China Trade to the United States

Turning now to the total foreign trade of the United States we can ascertain the importance of her trade with China. In the first half of the nineteenth century trade between China and the United States amounted on an average to about five or six per cent of the total trade of those countries. In 1860 Chinese products imported by the United States constituted 3.84 per cent of the total foreign imports, and American goods exported to China, 1.78 per cent of the total domestic exports of the United States. China was then the seventh best source of goods for American markets and the sixth best customer for American products. But since then, owing to the rapid growth of the total American foreign trade, with a relatively slow growth of trade between the United States and China, the importance of Chinese trade to the United States gradually declined until checked by the European war. In 1885 Chinese imports into the United States decreased to 2.82 per cent of the latter's total imports; American exports to China to 0.88 per cent. In 1900 these two percentages were 3.18 and 1.10 respectively; and in 1910 they again declined to 1.92 per cent. and .94 per cent. But in the last few years Chinese trade has regained its former importance, with an average of 3.65 per cent for Chinese imports to the United States and 1.77 per cent for American exports to China, a proportion equal to that which they held in the total imports and exports of the United States six decades ago.

Change in the Trade after the Outbreak of the World War in 1914

Such has been the state of commercial relations between China and the United States during the last century and a half. The outbreak of the World War has, as is clearly indicated by the above figures, brought about an entirely new situation as regards these relations. With the dedication of the financial resources of all Europe to the art of destruction and the consequent dislocation of business and industries in that part of the world, not only was the money center of the world shifted to America but the burden of supplying the markets in the Far East was, to a very large extent, thrown upon the shoulders of American merchants and manufacturers. This new situation will have, undoubtedly, a permanent effect on American participation in the trade of the Orient. The increase of American trade interest in China, and the reciprocal manifestation of China's interest in her trade with the United States, coupled with the recent enormous accumulation of wealth in the latter and the industrial awakening that is now sweeping over the former, indicate the vital part which China and the United States are destined to play in the unfolding of the future of the Pacific Ocean as the world's greatest commercial highway.

Significant Features of the Chino-American Trade

In discussing the trade relations between China and the United States, there are several significant features worthy of notice. One of them is the purity of motive which characterizes their commercial intercourse; there is no ulterior aim on the one side and no suspicion on the other. As between them, commerce is carried on with no other consideration than that of the legitimate profits of business. Trade is pursued in the interest of trade, and not for some other purpose and according to some sinister design. The Chinese are strictly a peaceful business people with a keen business sense. They perceive and appreciate their value and therefore do not hesitate to reiterate and reiterate their desire for closer commercial relations with the United States.

Interdependence and Identity of Interests

Interdependence and identity of interests is another gratifying feature of Sino-American trade relations. Since the interests of China and those of the United States run along parallel lines with a peculiar consistency, there is no fundamental conflict or clash to mar the development of their commercial intercourse. China wants more trade with the United States and the United States also would like to have more trade with China, each recognizing that increased trade between them would result in benefit for both. In fact no two countries could be better qualified than China and the United States to cooperate with each other in bringing about the realization of the immense possibilities of trade in the Pacific Ocean, and in effecting the economic development of East Asia, to the mutual advantage of both China and the United States.

Dependence of the U.S. on China Market for Further Development of Its Foreign Trade

It is no exaggeration whatever to say that furthee development of the foreign trade of the United States in thr future will largely if not entirely depend upon the development of her market in China. China, in turn, if she desires to have her immense resources rapidly developed and her vast population enriched must look first to the United States for the initial capital, for all sorts of materials and machinery, together with instructions and advice, and finally for an unlimited market for the raw or semi-finished materials which a developed Chinese industry will turn out in the near future and of which American manufacturers will feel great need.

China is a vast country with a population of four hundred millions and an area as great as that of Europe. Her growing taste for western culture has developed a demand for foreign articles and commodities, a great number of which the United States is well able to supply. China is acknowledged to be the greatest potential market for the traders of the world in general and for those of the United States in particular. To mention some of the

2. In 1874 the total exports of China were 66,713,000 H. K. Taels; in 1922, 654,892,000; the latter figure being 9.8 times the former. Converted into U. S. currency this amounts to $102,738,000 for 1874 and $54,560,000 H. K. Taels for 1922, the latter figure being 5.3 times the former.
3. Including British India, but excluding Hongkong
4. Including all their respective colonies.

articles which command a market in China, consider the quantity of cloth needed for clothing the four hundred million bodies; the number of pairs of boots and shoes for providing them with footwear; the amount of kerosene oil for lighting their homes; the cigarettes for Chinese men, and laces, trimmings, perfume and cosmetics for Chinese women! This is not an empty hope, but a fair inference from the trade returns for the last few decades. Half a century ago, in 1870, the value of cotton goods imported from foreign countries was twenty-two million H. K. Taels; in 1922, it was nearly two hundred and fifty million H. K. Taels. The quantity of kerosene oil imported in 1870 was one hundred and eighty-two thousand gallons; fifty years later it was two hundred million gallons. In 1870 the amount of tobacco and cigarettes imported was so insignificant that it was not separately recorded in the comparative table of the Chinese maritime customs, but in 1922 it was forty-two million H. K. Taels. Many other articles experiencing a similar expansion could be cited, simply to lengthen unduly the paragraphs of the present discussion.

Producers' Goods

Turning our attention to producers' goods, we find the expansion of Chinese demand for them is even more significant than that for consumers' goods. Consider the amount of machinery needed for the factories which the great industrial movement just inaugurated is sure to create, and the quantity of steel rails, locomotives, freight and passenger cars and motor vehicles, motor boats and other electric materials necessary to provide the nation with adequate facilities for transportation and communication! In 1870 the value of metals and minerals imported was less than four million H. K. Taels, but in 1922 it was more than forty million H. K. Taels. In 1870 the importation of machinery was so small that the figures were included in those for iron and steel manufactures, while in 1922 it amounted to fifty-one million H. K. taels. In 1870 practically no cars and carriages were imported into China, but in 1922 such imports were valued at seventeen million H. K. Taels. Electrical appliances, machinery, etc., increased from nothing in 1870 to ten million H. K. Taels in 1922, chemicals, drugs, dyes, etc., from forty thousand H. K. Taels in 1870 to twenty-five million H. K. Taels in 1922. To limit the length of this paragraph, we have to be content with only these few typical examples.

In spite of this phenomenal increase in the imports of China, the value per capita is still less than two dollars in United States currency. In this amount the United States shares to the extent of forty cents. This means that today each Chinese spends forty cents for articles manufactured in the United States. Insignificant as this figure might seem to be, yet, during the years after the war, the United States has sent goods to China annually amounting to an average value of more than $150,000,000, of which cotton and cotton manufactures took about $10,000,000; steel and iron machinery, $20,000,000; other steel and iron manufactures, $18,000,000; cars, carriages, vehicles, about $4,500,000; paper manufactures, including books, about $3,000,000; tobacco, $24,000,000; mineral oils, about $20,000,000. If China imports in future as much as Japan, which now buys about eighteen dollars worth of American goods per head of the population a year, it means that the United States will have a market in China for her products ten times as great as that existing today.

Editor's Note:—Mr. Shu-Lun Pan, the author of the foregoing discussion of the China-American trade considered from the Chinese angle, is a graduate of St. John's University of Shanghai and of Harvard University. The second installment of the article will appear in next week's issue of the Review.

Hankow American Commerce Chamber Reelects All Its Officers

The annual election of officers of the Hankow American Chamber of Commerce was held at their regular meeting on the afternoon of March 5 at the chamber's headquarters, the American consulate-general. The committee and officers who have acted for the past year were re-elected. Hunter Mann, manager of L. C. Gillespie and Sons, was reelected for his third term as president and N. A. Thompson, of the Standard Oil Company, continues as secretary. G. R. Henkel, manager of the China and Java Export Company, was elected vice-president for the coming year. Rear Admiral Charles B. McVay, Jr., commander of the Yangtsze Patrol of the United States Navy, accepted the invitation of the chamber to become an honorary member. A vote of thanks was given to P. S. Heintzleman, American consul general at Hankow, and to Rear Admiral McVay in recognition of their valuable assistance to the chamber.

Trying to Apply What He Learned in France

BY CARRINGTON GOODRICH

Yesterday there walked into my office a Chinese farmer who lives not far from T'ungchow, a city 12 miles distant from Peking. I had had a letter about him from Mr. Wickes, an American missionary residing in T'ungchow, saying that he was interested in mechanics, but the latter gave me no hint of the exhibition I was to expect: of a kaoliang boat with a paper engine on its cardboard deck which might irrigate fields, generate electricity, or operate a moving picture machine; of a—but I am running ahead of myself.

After a little conversation, I drew this story out of the countryman. "After the flood which devastated a large part of Chihli and Shantung provinces in 1917 I was left penniless with not enough property to support the many mouths which belonged to my family. The British were calling for Chinese for the Labor Corps for service in France, so I volunteered. After many months of constant fatigue duty behind the lines, the Armistice came, but it meant no release for the Chinese. My company continued for a year rolling up the barbed wire, picking up the shells and wreckage and duds, and levelling the trenches.

"During this whole period it had not occurred to me to try and profit from my experience until the issues of the *Laborers' Weekly* published by the Chinese division of the Y. M. C. A. in Paris began to come into camp."

The man's story brought my own memory back with a jump to those days. Those wet, wet days—with the mud so sticky and so deep that it was an act of minor heroism to leave a comfortable stove in the barracks at 7:00 in the evening and, with a bundle of the same *Weeklies* under one's arm, struggle over the broken paths in the dark towards the glimmering candle light which marked a Chinese laborer's hut or group of corrugated iron demi-lunes! But the everlasting smile and cheery welcome more than repaid for the disagreeableness of the trudge.

I recall one day particularly when I took James Ch'uan to visit the men in the fertilizer factory at La Pallice. They were working in gangs about the great engines and the furnaces. We passed from group to group. "Do you know how this works?" Ch'uan asked. "Could you carry the idea back to Shantung?" "Why, no," they'd say. And he would exhort them not to lose the best opportunity they might ever have to pick up ideas on mechanics for future transplantation.

It was the same sermon that both Jimmy Yen and Daniel Fu so often preached in the *Laborers' Weekly* editorial columns. It seemed quite natural then when my caller produced a much soiled bundle, and during the course of his brief narration, unrolled it, and handed me a half a hundred issues of the *Weekly* which he has treasured. He said that he had been much impressed by the plea, and had taken every opportunity he could to examine French machinery. Late in 1919 he was returned to China, and all this time he has been back on his family's farm, ekeing out a bare living, and planning and speculating during part of his spare moments on how he could adapt the machinery he saw in France to the different conditions—physical and economic—of the great plain watered by the Yellow River.

After I had summoned by telephone a couple of my engineering friends at his request—he very solemnly, yet courteously, expressed doubt as to my ability to comprehend the intricacies of his handicraft—we were shown into my office waiting-room where he had set up some of his models.

Extraordinary things they were: a thrashing machine to be run by donkey or motor, an irrigation machine which might also be run up to any point to supply power or crush stone, a boat for shallow water travel to be run by an engine which in time of drought might be converted into a pump for supplying water from rivers to fields, a combination hydraulic flour mill and gravity or pressure pump. And the materials used were cardboard cut from B. A. T. cigarette boxes, sorghum stalks, heavy Chinese paper, pins, and a little rice paste. All the wheels and handles and rollers and belts and brakes and spokes and pistons and the thousand gadgets necessary for the make-up of an engine were there. Not a question which the Peking Union Medical College engineer asked but he could answer. His inventions not only seemed as though they ought to work, but, with the help of all our combined fingers to keep the fragile framework from tumbling to pieces, they did work. Each one also—like the American College man—had a minor as well as a major, and in my humble opinion seemed of the type of architecture that would come nearer than anything

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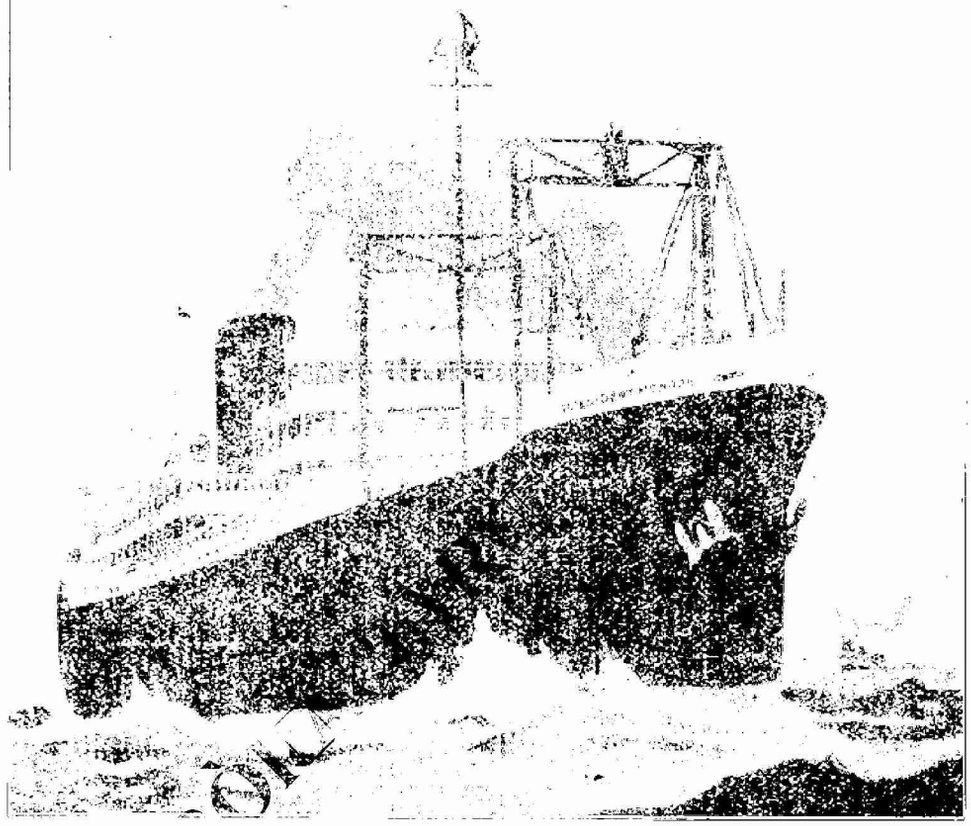

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Ancient Bell Discovered in Kaifeng

The above is a picture of an ancient bell covered with inscriptions which recently was uncovered in the ruins of an old temple near Kaifeng. The bell is fifteen feet in circumference and is twelve feet long and weighs many tons. The authorities of Kaifeng have given their permission for having the bell uncovered and moved a distance of a half mile to be installed on the grounds of the new Chung Chow University founded by H.L. Chang and G. H. Lee at Kaifeng. After the bell was uncovered it was found to be slightly cracked but this is not expected to injure its usefulness on the college campus. As soon as the bell has been cleaned rubbings of the inscriptions will be made. It was necessary to open a breach in the wall in order to get the bell to the college campus.

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now on the market to suiting the slender and often pinched wallet of the average Chihli farmer, or group of farmers. Easy of construction, simple of repair, and adapted to many of the needs of this north China community. As Li K'un-ch 'eng said, "It seems so useless that we farmers should have to use our own hands and legs and backs to do so many things when we can get a simple engine like this to do it for us, at no great cost, and ultimately at so great a saving."

My two engineer friends heartily approved of every model. They told me that it was only necessary now for someone to work over the measurements and adjust the details. For two or three hundred dollars simple wooden frames could be made which would serve to try out the man's ideas.

So the demonstration ended, except for a final statement from Li K'un-cheng which he handed me in writing previously prepared.' "I have constructed these things in response to the appeal in these papers (*The Laborers' Weekly*). I attach no financial interest to them whatsoever. All I want is to pass my ideas over to someone who has the means and the urge to carry them out."

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When You Return to Western Civilization

BY HAROLD SCOTT GUIGLEY

Note: Prof. Quigley has just returned to America after several years as a member of the faculty of Ping Hwa College, Peking. This article is reprinted from the Alumni Weekly of the University of Minnesota where Prof. Quigley is now teaching.

THE Oriental sojourner who returns to America develops a peeve over the constantly reiterated congratulations of his friends: "How glad you must be to get back to civilization!" He is likely to become impolite in his references to matters of interest that he has become familiar with by observation, though very possibly he, too, had departed for the Orient fortified against odors and dirt rather than prepared to appreciate art and philosophy. He returns with no lessened regard for western sanitation, but somewhat less certain of the relationship between sanitation and civilization.

The painting and poetry of China had their finest flowering during the Dark Ages of Europe. Ceramics flourished somewhat later, but the greatest periods were over before the 19th century. Silk-weaving, miniature sculpture, gold, silver, bronze and brass working, cloisonne, the contriving of ornaments out of jade, amber, ivory, turquoise, crystal and many other materials, rug-weaving and a number of other arts of aesthetic value are still productive of exquisite combinations of imagination and manual cunning. China's cities are inexhaustible museums of original and magnificent architectural conceptions, carried out with a marvelous feeling for color, approach and natural setting.

Ethical philosophy and religion have been perennial subjects of Chinese thought. Confucianism, Taoism, Buddhism,—each has its train of commentators reaching to the present day. No fact in Chinese life is more arresting than the earnestness of philosophic contemplation. With a narrower scope of knowledge Chinese thinkers have had more opportunity to consider the elements of a way of living in which each unit in the social organization shall take its place with the least disturbance to the smooth continuity of established relations. Their complete understanding of the principles they have supported is evidenced in the simplicity of their utterance, while the magnitude of their learning is revealed in the wealth of their allusions and the subtlety of their implications.

My interest is, however, in this brief article, to refer to a few of the evidences of civilization that are observable every day. Not long ago it was my uncomfortable misfortune to sit in an audience of Chinese students and hear one of my fellow-countrymen actually shout at them: "Get character!" Some time previously another foreign acquaintance had suggested that "the Chinese have characteristics, but whether or not they have character is doubtful." However, both men were following the inevitable foreign practice of measuring Chinese conduct by our standards and the less favorable features of our own. Chinese civilization does not lack influences for character-building nor other homely features of a sweetening and stabilizing quality.

Character, to a Chinese, is the embodiment of principles of conduct that in operation conserve the social fabric. Within the clan, where the relations of parent and children, of husband and wife, of elder children to younger children are well-understood and well-observed, and outside the clan, where conduct must be calculated to preserve family prestige and be bent toward creating as few as possible discordant situations, the individual is expected consistently to practice the Christian doctrine of service to the interests of the group. Honesty, sincerity, sympathy, generosity,—these are desirable but secondary considerations; smooth social relations are to be sought at all costs. But to secure them is likely to involve self-restraint, courtesy, postponement of individual satisfaction and discomfort, all of which will be accepted naturally and cheerfully. A lawyer hardly is able to support himself since his neighbors regard resort to a judical action as a confession of inability to settle their disputes by private intermediaries. The Chinese scene is by no means free from quarrels and the Chinese nature is even subject to violent storms of rage; but the inclination, when signs of trouble appear, is usually toward reconcilement upon some reasonable basis. One is constantly meeting with experiences, such as bargaining with a shop-keeper, which evidence that great significance attaches to arguments that appeal to the Chinese sense of reason.

Clearly if the avoidance of social friction is the primary aim of individual conduct the Chinese have taken the surer way to its attainment. Honesty or sincerity may breed

enmity, sympathy or generosity may overburden the family purse; but courtesy, self-restraint and sweet reasonableness,—these are safe rules of action with friend or foe. Carried from the realm of personal relations into political and international affairs they apply equally well. Cannot the West profitably consider the results of Chinese experience in the application of these principles?

Civilization rests upon an economic basis of industry and thrift, virtues in which the Chinese are unexcelled. They work slowly but effectively and over long periods on a light diet. So great is the stress that only by preserving every piece of dead leaf and spear of grass and the utilizing of every scrap of food can the humbler classes maintain existence. Half an acre may support a peasant family. Comfort as the West knows it does not exist in China. Yet the poorest man or woman has a pride that sustains them in poverty and impels them to appear as well-to-do as possible at festival times, their only holidays. Supplementing industry is a physical dexterity second to none. It may be that he is building a house, driving a carriage or pulling a ricksha through a street too narrow to allow passage for both, propelling and steering a sampan across a crowded river, balancing a house on one end of a pole and the lot on the other, repairing a motor-car or bringing a train in on time,—the Chinese workman knows how to use his hands and feet and shoulders cleverly and efficiently.

Mentally the Chinese is proving himself to be capable of comprehending and developing involved scientific concepts. It is to be remembered that our civilization has been scientific for less than two hundred years. What two hundred years may see in China is beyond imagination at present. One may surmise that China's accomplishments through the application of Western science and scientific method will, like the other elements of her great civilization, bear the stamp of originality and stand comparison with those of the West.

That "East is East and West is West" we may congratulate ourselves. Civilization is bounded neither by Main Street nor by Fifth Avenue.

Gardner Crane Elected Commander of Ward Post of American Legion

Officers for the enusing year were elected and a resolution asking Congress to extend financial assistance to American schools in the Far East was passed unanimously at the annual general meeting of General Federick Ward post of the American Legion held in the courtroom of the United States Court for China on March 10. Gardner Crane, who served as a Major during the world war, and who has been Vice-Commander during the past year, was elected Commander of the post, succeeding C. S. Frankin. Dr. T. B. Dunn, well known local physician who was a medical officer in the Navy during the war, was elected Vice-Commander, and Larry Lehrbas of the *China Press*, formerly a Flying Lieutenant in the American Air forces, was elected Adjutant. Other officers elected were: Treasurer, R. S. Cauvan, general manager of the Travel department of the American Express Company in the Orient, and formerly a Captain in the army; Service Officer, J. T. Wright, of the American Consulate General, formerly in the Navy; Sergeant-at Arms. U. S. District Attorney Leonard G. Husar, formerly a Sergeant in the Army; and Membership officer, Harry C. Hill of the Westinghouse Electric International Company, formerly a Lieutenant in the Engineers.

C. S. Franklin, the retiring Commander, in a review of the activities of the local post during the past year, pointed out that a monument had been erected at Sungkiang to the memory of General Frederick Ward, the organizer and leader of "The Ever-Victorious Army" of Taiping Rebellion days, after whom the post is named, and had contributed $300 to the maintenance of a troop of Chinese Boy Scouts at Sunkiang who will, in return look after the tomb of General Ward. The official unveiling of the monument will take place this spring when the annual pilgrimage to General Ward's grave is made.

Donations were also made to the American Civilian Relief Fund and to other worthy causes. Sir Robert Ho Tung, Admiral W. W. Phelps, and the members of the Committee of the British veteran's organization were entertained, and a wreath laid on the War Memorial during the unveiling ceremony. A vote of confidence and thanks was given Commander Franklin, Adjutant Wright and Treasurer Roy Fairfield.

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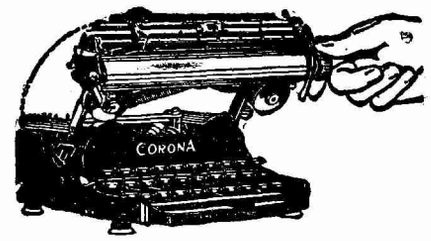

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Insurance Making Rapid Progress among Chinese

DURING the last year the Asia Life Insurance Company is shown to have written a total of nearly $5,000,000 in new business, 85% of which is Chinese and more than half of which comes from widely scattered interior points, ranging from Mukden and Harbin on the North to Chungking and Chengtu on the West and Amoy, Canton and Hong-Kong on the South. The average policy amounts to approximately $2,000 and in spite of the tradition in China that only endowment forms are saleable, the report shows the straight life policy, so popular at home, to have taken the lead in favor.

"The Chinese people are really beginning to understand not only that life insurance has manifold advantages, but that it is a social and personal necessity," said C. V. Starr, president of the Asia Life. "Our experience this year proves clearly that the belief that life insurance would never fit the Chinese psychology is only another superstition and that just as the people of China have been quick to seize upon our mechanical inventions they will seize upon the device of insurance as an integral part of their financial system.

"There have been life insurance companies in China for several years and for foreigners they have written all the usual policy forms. They have always assumed, however, that, because of selfish proclivities, the Chinese would never buy insurance to protect their survivors. It has been an accepted view that unless he could look forward to getting his money back himself after a term of years, no Chinese would be interested. The result has been that endowment policies have been featured, investment values, as distinct from protection or pure insurance, stressed and that the Chinese have come to regard life insurance as merely a kind of savings project, entirely forgetting its major function."

Asked whether he disapproved of endowment policies in China, Mr. Starr replied that on the contrary he considered the endowment of real value as a means of saving money because compulsory, but said that stripped of its insurance value, it could not be compared favorably with other investments in China as to interest earned.

"Limited to endowments, life insurance would have a very restricted field. We have been convinced that unless insurance could be sold for its real purposes, protection, we could never hope for any such growth or widespread service here as has been witnessed by the institution in the West and we made up our minds, consequently, to sell insurance to the nation either as protection or not at all. We picked out the form of policy that had the least possible investment feature for the man who pays the premium and the greatest possible measure of protection for the beneficiary. This policy (the whole life plan) is also the cheapest form of pure life insurance obtainable and has that added benefit to a people whose surplus is small.

"It has taken considerable courage to face this situtation, so full of unknown quantities. We have been convinced all along, however, that there has been too much loose talk about the selfishness of the Chinese social system. In the past two years we have proved to ourselves that the idea is entirely without foundation. The average Chinese is just as concerned about taking care of his family as is the average American. When he is challenged with a clear-cut proposal to provide for the future happiness of those dependent upon him he is quick to respond, particularly if the cost of the protection is within his reach.

"Fire insurance has long since proved its popularity in China and we are confident that life insurance will develop to a far greater and to a now undreamed of degree. The Chinese is evincing clearly his willingness to buy life insurance just as readily as he buys protection against fire and accident. He is also willing to invest in savings contracts when he understands their virtues, understands how they are joined to the protective features of life insurance, and knows that he has a strong and secure company on which to rely."

"The amount of educational work required to sell life insurance, also to further develop the institution, is prodigious. Advertising through every available medium, school lectures, correspondence courses, training schools for agents and insistent supervision are necessary.

"We feel, of course, that we have just begun. Holding close to our first principle of the greatest possible amount of protection for the lowest possible amount of money, we are working out, under the American legal reserve system and under American protection standards, many new policy forms which we believe will especially fit conditions in China. We hope to present within the next week a small policy on which the premium may be paid in small monthly installments, thus bringing the boon of insurance to those who need it most but who have never been able to pay large annual premiums.

"In this connection we are also extending the lecture courses which we have sponsored in several of the foremost universities to other schools. We have already given several hundreds of dollars worth of text books on life insurance to libraries and shall continue this program during the coming year. We have furthermore instituted a practical course in insurance sales work which we hope will some day become as important as is the Carnegie Institute course in America. We are particularly pleased to see the same methods being adopted by other companies and are watching with special interest the new correspondence courses in life insurance instituted by our contemporaries, the China United.

"The next step forward will undoubtedly be in the way of cooperation between the various companies working in the field. New companies are arriving from home and their outlook is most progressive. When we are all proceeding along the same course, as companies in America have long done, we shall rapidly expand the purely social phases of our work and there will be a tremendous quickening in the response and appreciation on the part of the Chinese people.

Asked whether the startling new figures announced in America, showing increases during the year of nearly 30% in life insurance in force, had any application to China, Mr. Starr declared that the figures had a decided significance in Chinese finance. There is certain to be a similar development in China, in his opinion, with a growing understanding of insurance benefits.

"The figures to which life insurance has grown abroad make it a tiresome repetition of ciphers to write in terms of statistics. These statistics are so compelling, however, that they have caught the eyes of Chinese financiers, many of whom are asking themselves why China should not itself develop an insurance reserve which conceivably might run into billions of dollars, all to be used for constructive work within the country. There is, of course, no reason whatever—life insurance will develop and spread just as fire insurance has done now that protection is being brought within the means of the people and is presented on a sound and secure basis.

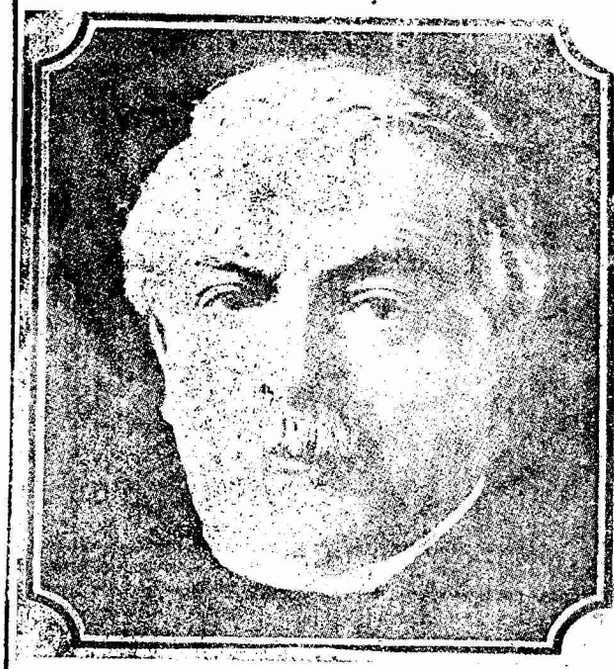
"The bulk of this business will undoubtedly be done by companies under foreign administration and regulations until such time as the Chinese master the technical difficulties of the business, the psychological problem of presenting it to the public, the organization of vast agency forces and the protection of large sums of money which must be accumulated as reserves. That the Chinese will eventually master all of these phases of the business is inevitable and the Asia Life will do all that it can to hasten the day, not only with the design of a greater public service but because insurance history abroad has established that the greater the number of companies in the field, and the greater the amount of intelligence applied, the greater is the success of each individual company.

Sketching the rapid growth of the company staff and facilities during the year, Mr. Starr said:

"Our organization now reaches from the Siberian border into Indo-China and from Chengtu (Szechuen) to the coast. We shall probably confine our efforts to China for some time to come because we feel that the job here is big enough to absorb all our attention. We also feel that the territory deserves intensive study both from the standpoint of statistical data and from the point of view of selling. We are now employing the best local actuarial brains obtainable together with the services of Miles M. Dawson of New York, the foremost life insurance actuary in America and an extensive and well trained medical force under the direction of Dr. F. B. Baldwin.

"This medical force, incidentally, has already become an influence for much good throuth its educational work among policy-holders, agents and schools in hygiene and health conservation. A systematic free health pamphlet service is now operated, together with cooperative undertakings with Y. M. C. A.'s. and societies. Free vaccination and inoculation service is supplied to policy-holders and free yearly health examinations are now given.

"Having demonstrated the eagerness with which the Chinese public receives sound and dependable life insurance service, we expect to see many new companies enter the field during the next few years. We shall welcome them wholeheartedly. Any competition which helps to reach this vast field with a correct exposition of insurance hastens the day when life insurance will occupy the position it deserves in Chinese finance. The time is near when, with billions of dollars in reserves invested here, life companies will be vitally important not only to the citizenry of China but to foreigners sojourning here, who have helped to bring to the East the best of Western institutions and among whom, we are glad to observe, are many Asia Life's first policyholders and staunchest supporters."



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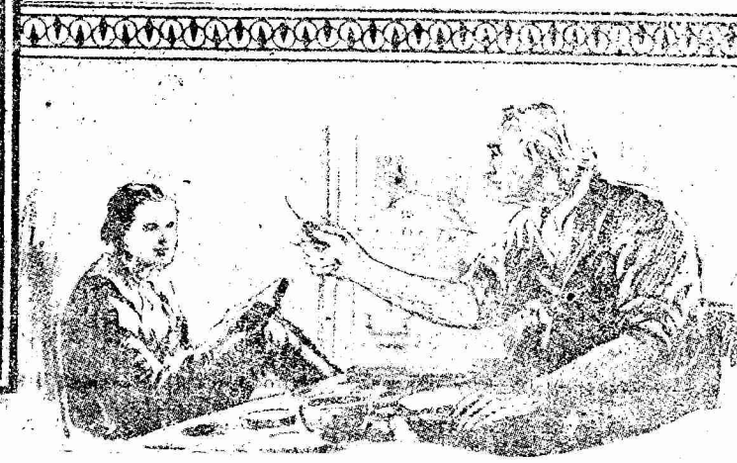

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The Federal Hold on Szechwan

WHILE rumors are rife that the present regime will last but a few weeks, the most we can do is to report what is on the surface as gathered from conversations with General Yang Sen. If we may believe what he has to say the Northern government is here to stay for the time being. The apparent confusion of the first part of last week was not as serious as it might have been; and in pure Chinese fashion the different factions have accepted success or defeat to their plans with the usual complacency or philosophical irony.

Some of the results of the "election" are as follows: Yang Sen will probably be declared Civil Governor within a few days. An appointee of General Yuan Tsu Min holds the position of Chief of Police. The former Commissioner for Foreign Affairs remains for the present. One of the provincial judges who was robbed continues in office to soothe his troubled nerves. Some of the government schools have retained their former heads, those who were afraid resigning and new heads having been found. The Arsenal and Mint are under the control of Yang Sen. The Provincial Treasurer has not yet been found as far as we know. The appointee of Liu Hsiang to that important post is on a trip to Peking.

General Yang says that as far as military matters are concerned they have nothing to wish for. Everything has been going their way. The whole north of the province is now free of the enemy. General Liu Ping, who was neutral till recently, has dealt with Brigadier General Liu Kweh Hsiao, one of the last supporters of Liu Yu Kiu, at the city of Wenkiang. If Liu Yu Kiu is left at Hsintsing, which seems likely, he has doubtless promised to be "good."

The rest of the enemy, meaning Hsiung Keh Wu and Lai Hsin Hwei, have concentrated between the cities of Tzechow and Luikiang. That is on the big road to Chungking, and many people believe that the intention is to go down and attack Chungking. Other rumors have it that the enemy are now reunited and ready to return to Chengtu in which case the stay of Yang Sen et al. will be brief.

Either one of these rumors may have some foundation, but we must give the information as we received it from the present chief here in Chengtu. It must not be forgotten that General Yuan Tsu Min has been the Generalissimo for the reclaiming of Szechwan since the Federal Army started back from Wanhsien. In a military sense Yang Sen has been subordinate to him. The duty of Yuan Tsu Min is to expel from Szechwan all who oppose the authority of Peking.

Accordingly, Yuan Tsu Min has left Chengtu. He will follow those units that have already gone to attack Tzechow. What may be occurring there we cannot tell yet. If they are successful, the attack will be pushed on to Luikiang and then down through Tzeliutsing till the enemy is south of the Yangtze. Their only road then will be out to Yunnan where they may find an asylum with Tang Chi Yao.

With his Arsenal gone, with no funds at his disposal except the remains of his private fortune in Shanghai, with both Chungking and Chengtu lost, with his cause more or less discredited among the people who are easily influenced to support the man in the saddle, with the memory of his narrow escape, if it was such, at Tungchwan, with no hope for support from Canton and very little from Yunnan, Hsiung Keh Wu may be a fallen idol. If so, he must accept the fortunes of war and permit himself to be driven off before the superior force of arms given to Szechwan by Wu Pei Fu. This at least is the present hope among the followers of Yang Sen.

It does not seem likely that Tang Chi Yao can furnish enough support to overcome the great advantage Szechwan now has in the contribution given by Wu Pei Fu. Yang Sen does not admit that the latter has any designs on Szechwan. He is the Commander-in-Chief and as such controls the military situation He put Yuan Tsu Min into the supreme command here. But the influence of Wu Pei Fu ends when the affairs of the province are adjusted. If Yang Sen is to be the civil governor he then takes his orders direct from Peking. As a matter of fact his "appointment" as civil governor (Seng Chang) comes from Peking and not from the local provincial assembly nor any other source within the province.

If we can believe the present story they tell there are now 10,000 Northern troops in Chungking with all the ammunition they need. There are another 10,000 of Szechwan and Kweichow troops that can be depended upon for they also are well equipped and in good spirits. There was a report that some Yunnan units had come close to Chungking, but they probably found the forces there too strong for them. Hearing of the defeat of Hsiung Keh Wu here at Chengtu these Yunnan braves have returned within their own borders to await the arrival of Hsiung Keh Wu to protect him there.

Yuan Tsu Min is taking about 15,000 men with him on his expedition toward the south. That will leave about 10,000 here with Yang Sen. The city looks freer of soldiers than it has looked for a long time. Evidently there is no fear from the north and west now that they know where Hsiung Keh Wu is, and what his probable move will be. These 15,000 represent the best elements of those who during the past few weeks, have swept the supporters of Hsiung Keh-wu before them wherever they have gone. There is only one danger to them. It is that Lai Hsin Hwei may even now be able to outmaneuver Yuan Tsu Min. However, with the one side as strong as ever, having almost unlimited supplies of ammunition at Chungking, and with the others getting weaker day by day, we can see only one result to the campaign if Yuan Tsu Min is the man we think him to be. At any rate we will not have long to wait for the result must be expected within a few weeks at the most.

The one mystery to be cleared up now is connected with Liu Hsiang. He is called Director of Reorganization, a title which means that he is expected to see that the proper government is established after the soldiers bring peace. General Yang Sen seemed to think that Liu Hsiang would go with Yuan Tsu Min. Perhaps to see that the latter does his duty well, Liu Hsiang has seen Liu Tsen Hou made Tuchun at Chungking. Now he has made Yang Sen civil governor here. But what of the future of Liu Hsiang? That we cannot tell. After Szechwan comes Kweichow, and after Kweichow, Yunnan. It my be that Liu Hsiang will follow Yuan Tsu Min till he sees all South-western China reunited with Peking. At least his title indicates as much.

J. R. M.

Chengtu, Szechwan, February 15, 1924.

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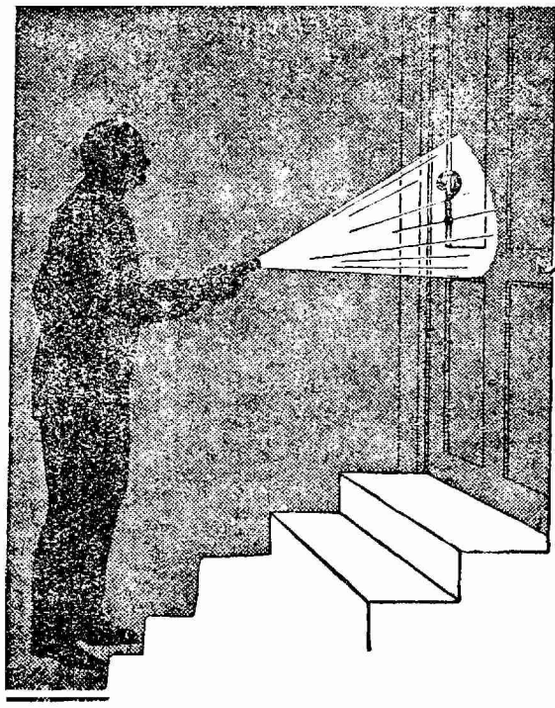

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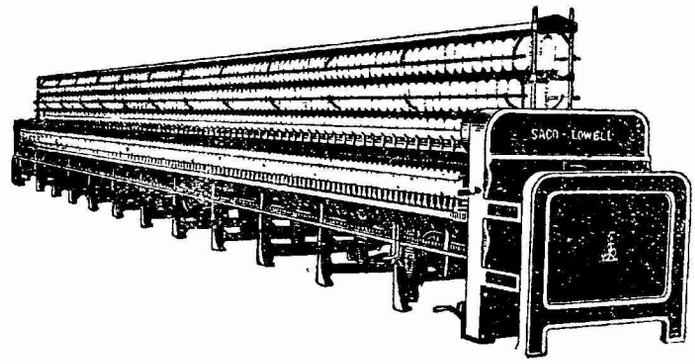

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Presidential Nominating Conventions

The active preparations for the approaching presidential nominating conventions recall, says the *Trade Record* of the National City Bank of New York, some interesting bits of history about the methods by which presidential candidates have been designated. For nearly a half century in the earlier period of U.S. political history the presidential candidates were selected without the formality of nominating conventions. Prior to 1800 no formal nominations were made by the respective parties but beginning with the year 1800 caucuses of members of Congress representing each party were held for the purpose of naming candidates of the respective parties for the presidency and this system continued in vogue for more than a quarter of a century. The members of the "Congressional Caucus" took pains to state that their action in nominating candidates for their respective parties were not made in their official capacity as members of Congress but in their private capacity as citizens of the United States.

In 1812 there was one exception to the general custom of selecting the party candidate by Congressional caucuses and in that year occurred the first presidential nominating convention ever held in the United States. It met in the City of New York representing the Federalist Party and nominated De Witt Clinton for its candidate for the approaching election. Thus New York was the scene of the first convention for the nomination of a party candidate for the presidency.

This innovation did not however, prove satisfactory and the Congressional caucuses continued to name the candidates down to about 1820, but the dissatisfaction with that method grew apace and after attempts to substitute a legislative caucus action the plan of national nominating conventions was developed and in 1832 all three great parties, the Democratic, National Republican or Whig, and the Anti-Masonic, held for the first time national conventions for the selection and nomination of their respective candidates and this process of selection of candidates has been followed from that time to date.

Curiously all three of these first conventions of 1832 were held at Baltimore which was not only a convenient point of access for the then limited traveling facilities of the country but also convenient to the Members of Congress at Washington. In fact, Baltimore was the chief convention city until the development of the railway system rendered it practicable for East to meet West in the great Mississippi Valley, and the first convention west of the Alleghanies occurred at Cincinnati in 1856. This westward movement, however, continued with the growth of the country and the expansion of the railroad systems, and nominating conventions were held in Chicago in 1864, St. Louis in 1876, Minneapolis in 1892, Kansas City in 1900, Denver in 1908, and San Francisco in 1920. Baltimore in the early days of nominating conventions and Chicago in the more recent years have been the favorites, the total number of presidential conventions held in Baltimore having been 14, Chicago 13, St. Louis 5, Philadelphia 4, Cincinnati 3, New York 2, and Harrisburg, Charleston, Minneapolis, Kansas City, Denver, and San Francisco one each.

Membership in the nominating convention is at the rate of 2 delegates for each electoral vote, each state being entitled to twice as many delegates as it has electoral votes, and for each delegate there is also an "alternate" who usually attends the convention in order to be ready to act at a moment's notice in the absence by illness or otherwise of the delegate whom he is to represent in case of necessity. The early national conventions thus consisted of about 300 members and have greatly enlarged until their membership is now a little over 1,000. In the democratic conventions the state delegations vote as a unit, the attitude of the unit to be determined by a vote of the members. In the Republican conventions the unit rule does not prevail and each member is permitted to act individually on questions coming before the convention.

Since the advent of woman suffrage, the voters of that sex have demanded representation in the convention and the number of women delegates at the Republican convention of 1916 was 2 and 2 alternates, and in the Democratic convention of that year 13. In the Republican convention of 1920 there were 140 women delegates and alternates and in the Democratic convention of that year 308.

Who's Who in China

Mr. Che Hin-Shing

車顯承

Mr. Che Hin-shing, chief Procurator for the Shanghai district, was born in Hong Kong in 1888, where his father was a merchant. At the age of 14 he entered Queen's College but left a year later to join St. Stephen's College. In 1908 he went to England and in 1911 he was matriculated as a commoner at Christ College, Cambridge, where he took the law degree. He was called to the Bar by the Honourable Society of Gray's Inn in 1915, and returned to China in 1916, after having read in chambers for one year. He was a member of various societies in England, having for their object the promotion of better relationship and understanding between Great Britain and China. Shortly after his return to China he joined the Ministry of Communications and assisted in the codification of the Railway Laws. On the entry of China in he late War on the side of the Allies, he was assigned to deal with the protests by neutral countries concerning the dismissal of German and Austrian employees from Chinese government railways and other institutions. In 1919 when the law Codification Commission was re-organized he was appointed one of the compilers by the President. He assisted in the drafting of the Codes of Civil and Criminal Procedures, the latter of which together with the "Regulations relating to Judicial Stamps" and "Regulations relating to Summary Criminal Procedure" he translated. In 1921 when Courts with jurisdiction over Russians in Harbin were established, he was appointed a judge of the High Court. He was obliged, however, to leave for reasons of health owing to the severity of the climate. He was then re-appointed a member of the Law Codification Commission. In 1922 he was appointed to his present position, a position similar to that occupied by the Director of Public Prosecutions in England. He has always been interested in prison reforms, and since his appointment to the chief position of the Shanghai Procuratorate he has not spared himself in this branch of his work. The result of his labor in this direction is the considerable enlargement of the Detention House attached to the Procuratorate by the erection of a new building, and other reforms and improvements.

Mr. William Hung

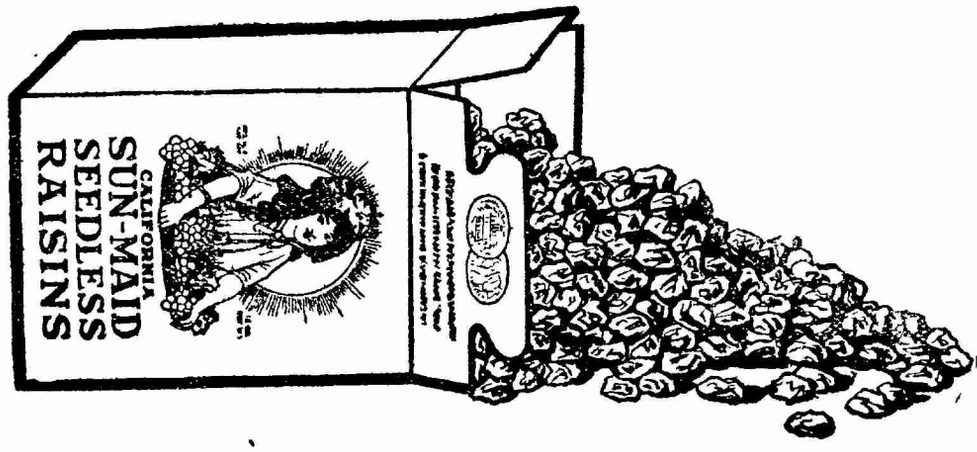
洪蓮蕊

Mr. William Hung was born in Foochow, Fukien province, on October 27, 1893. At the age of 22, he graduated from the Anglo-Chinese College in his native city, remaining as instructor the following year. In 1916, Mr. Hung went to the United States, entering Ohio Wesleyan University from which he received an A. B. degree in 1917. In 1919 he was given his A. M. at Columbia University and in 1920 he became a Bachelor of Divinity at the Union Theological Seminary in New York. For the next two years, he was Chinese secretary of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at the same time lecturing extensively throughout America under the management of the Lyceum and Chautauqua organizations. In 1922, Mr. Hung was Horizon Lecturer at De Pauw University, during which period he was appointed assistant professor of history of Peking University. The following year, he became acting head of the history department of the latter university. Mr. Hung is a member of the Civic Club, Clergy Club, China Society of America, and Phi Beta Kappa in New York city, and of the American Historical Association, Washington, and the Gesellschaft fur Kirchengeschichte, Berlin-Friedenau.

Liggett and Myers Annual Report

The Liggett & Myers Tobacco Company reports net profit of $11,375,627 in 1923, against $11,483,678 in 1922. After interest and other charges, there was reported net income of $9,622,397, against $9,724,293 in 1922. The net income for 1923, after allowing for preferred dividends, left a balance equal to $23.74 a share earned on the combined $23,889,100 Class B and common stock outstanding. In 1922 the company earned the equivalent of $24.38 a share on those stocks. A surplus of $4,007,417 was reported after dividend payments last year, making the profit and loss surplus $34,764,157.

The general balance sheet on Dec. 31, 1923, showed cash holdings of $13,813,816, accounts and bills receivable of $9,369,299, and inventory valued at $60,153,176. Current liabilities included accounts and bills payable of $14,864,693,



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Men and Events

F. W. Pickard, vice-president and general manager of the dyestuff division of E. I. Du Pont de Nemours and Company, Inc., arrived in Shanghai this week.

Earl Townsend, general manager for the Far East of the Admiral Oriental Line, left for the United States on business aboard the *President Grant* on February 8. He resigned from the board of directors of the American Chamber of Commerce prior to his departure.

Hsu Yuan, special commissioner of foreign affairs for Kiangsu, has issued invitations for the formal opening of the new offices for the yamen for Foreign Affairs, which is to take place at 11 A. M., Monday, March 17.

Thomas Sammons, former American Consul-General at Shanghai but now in charge of the U. S. Consulate-General at Melbourne, Australia, has been forced to relinquish his post and return home because of serious illness, according to word received in Shanghai this week.

The annual dinner meeting of the Shanghai American Chamber of Commerce has been set for April 3 at the American Club. On this occasion the reports of the president and treasurer will be presented and the election of directors for the coming year held.

Texts have reached China of a most able address delivered by Chao-shin Chu, Chinese charge d'affaires in London and China's delegate to the fourth assembly of the League of Nations, at Caxton Hall, Westminster, on January 17 under the auspices of the League of Nation's Union.

Benjamin Gordon Kline, correspondent for the Japan *Advertiser* at Peking, was married on February 29 to Miss Lucy Rozella Curtis, the marriage taking place at the home of Mrs. Hannah W. Cuthbertson at Peking. Mr. and Mrs. Kline will be at home after March 20 at No. 16 Kuan Tow Fu Fang Hutung, Peking.

The Shanghai American Woman's Club bid farewell to Mrs. Charles S. Lobingier at the meeting held on March 4 at the Club rooms. Dr. Anne Walter Fearn spoke of Mrs. Lobingier's services to the club during her ten years of residence in Shanghai, presenting a silver bowl as token of the club's regard. Mrs. Lobingier replied briefly, after which she was voted a life member of the club.

A leaflet summarizing the Christian service rendered by the Shantung Christian University, Tsinan, during 1923, elaborates in part: 548,000 visited museum, 15,000 attended lectures, 20,000 saw lantern services, hygenic lectures reached 10,000, hospital cared for 1,399 in-patients, and 31,108 out-patient visits were received, besides translation work, day and night school classes, summer school and extension work.

A very creditable 1923-24 Handbook of the Automobile Club of China has been published by Beck and Swann, secretaries of the organization. Its contents include: list of resident members, report of committee, minutes of annual meeting held last June, Hints for Drivers, the Club's constitution, automobile regulations of the International and French concessions, and an excellent road map, besides miscellaneous information of value to Shanghai motorists.

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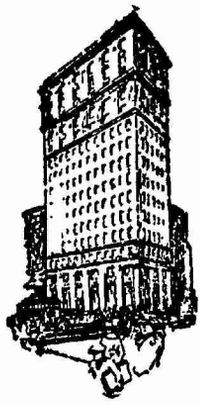

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28-096

News from North China

After his return from Loyang and Nanking, Admiral Wu Yu-lin proposed that Admiral Wen Shu-teh should be appointed Lieutenant Admiral and Chief Commander of the Pohai Fleet. It was also decided at a Cabinet meeting that the appointment should not be made at the recommendation of Admiral Tu Hsi-kuei, Commander-in-Chief of the Northern Fleet, so as to insure Admiral Wen of an independent status. However, the appointments of Wen's subordinates should be made through the recommendation of Admiral Tu. The appointment of Admiral Wen to be Lieutenant Admiral has been made but not the other appointment, owing to the objection of Admiral Wen himself. It is still doubtful whether the naval dispute between the two admirals can be satisfactorily settled.

Tsao Jui, former civil governor of Chihli and brother of the president, was recently appointed Director General of Mines in Chihli province. Opposition, however, has been raised by a number of merchants who have made representation to the government to the effect that a number of mines in Chihli are privately owned and there is no necessity for having a director general. Tsao Jui has asked to resign from the new post, but the Cabinet meeting on Tuesday decided to ask him to stay.

Kao Hung-en, former Minister of Communications, has been recommended by General Wu Pei-fu to be the director general of the Tsingtao Port, which post is now being held concurrently by General Hsiung Ping-chi, Civil Governor of Shantung. On account of this, General Hsiung Ping-chi has tendered his resignation from the post in favor of Mr. Kao. The appointment may be promulgated in a few days.

A gigantic memorial meeting was held last Sunday in Central Park, Peking, in memory of Wang Hsi-tien and 341 other victims of the Chinese massacre in Tokyo during the earthquake. The Park was crowded with more than ten thousand people and many prominent persons rendered obituary speeches among whom were Lai Yin, a prominent M. P. and Kiang Yung, president of the National Law School.

The Sino-Russian negotiations have reached a stage when recognition of the Soviet Russia is imminent. Dr. C. T. Wang had a thorough discussion with Envoy Karakhan last week and has presented to the President a report on the issue; and the question will soon be decided upon by the Cabinet. As to the understanding reached between the Chinese and Russian authorities, it is reported that Mr. Karakhan has conceded that China has the right to redeem the Chinese Eastern Railway instead of Sino-Russian co-operation in its management and he has also agreed to withdraw the Red troops from Chita.

The bandit-murderers of Ke Hsi-sen, district locomotive inspector of the Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway, who was kidnapped by bandits for ransom and then murdered, were arrested in Shantung and executed by the local authorities.

The Gold Franc case has not been discussed by the Cabinet this week as the ministers are aware that any hasty action may cause the government serious consequences. On the other hand, although the French and Belgian Ministers are apt to further entangle the question with tariff and extraterritoriality problems, all other foreign ministers are more or less indifferent. The British and American Ministers have also suggested that the question be referred to the International Court of Arbitration.

As a measure to reduce poverty and banditry in Shantung province, Civil Governor Hsiung Ping-chi of Shantung has made successful arrangements with General Ma Fu-hsiang, Tutung of Suiyuan, for transportation of poor Shantung people to the Suiyuan Special Area for reclamation purposes. General Hsiung Ping-chi sent a representative to Suiyuan to make the necessary arrangements and General Ma Fu-hsiang has granted a tract of land of 2,000 *chings* for the first group of immigrants. The migration will start as soon as the warm weather comes.

The Commercial Guarantee Bank of Chihli, which is one of the oldest Chinese banks, has just moved into its new premises in Hsi Chiao Ming Hsiang. The magnificent building was designed by Lam, Glines & Company and is a reinforced concrete structure, having three stories and a basement. With six stone columns in front, the building ranks as one of the best buildings in Peking.

Yuan Keh-wen, third son of the late Yuan Hsi-kai, was recently appointed by the president as his adviser, with a monthly salary of $400. Yuan being hard pressed by poverty asked the president to appoint him as chief of some government bureau, but since there was now no such vacancy available, for the time being he was asked to accept an adviser's position to wait for a better post.

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28-098

Mr. and Mrs. Antrim of Freeport, Illinois, were here in Peking for a few days as guests of Dr. and Mrs. W. T. Hobart of the Methodist Mission. The couple left Peking for Shanghai on Monday to resume their journey around the world.

Mr. and Mrs. James F. Ballard of St. Louis, Missouri, are now in Peking to spend a few weeks and are stopping at the Grand Hotel des Wagon-Lits. Mr. Ballard is a collector of Oriental rugs, having presented the Metropolitan Art Museum of New York with a valuable collection of rugs worth about $500,000 that makes the American collection of rugs unsurpassed in all the world. Their daughter has just arrived in Peking from Shanghai.

Wei Chen-tsu, Chinese Minister to Berlin, arrived in Peking March 1 from Germany. Mr. Wei Chen Lu, Minister to Paris, and Lu Tseng-Hsiang, Minister to Switzerland, were recently asked to return, but the latter two were prevented from taking the trip owing to their official duties.

W. H. Mallory, executive secretary of the China International Famine Relief Society, and O. J. Todd, chief engineer, left Peking on an extended trip through Shensi and Honan to look over the work of famine prevention.

P. Y. C.

Tientsin, March 8, 1924.

News From West China

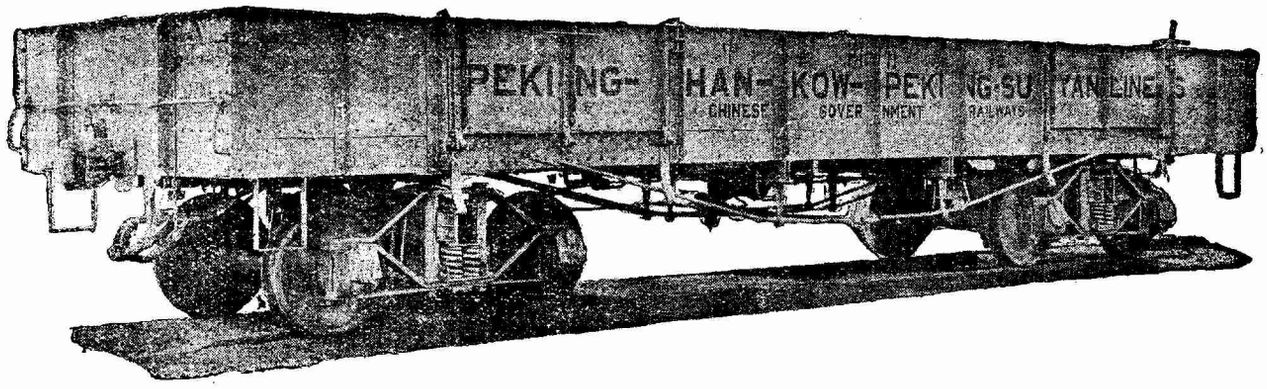
The difficulties in the way of any elements in China making real headway toward peace and unification are perhaps well illustrated in the spectacle we have here in Chengtu at present The Federal leaders have been in the city now for a little more than three days. Today, February 13 was declared a holiday in honor of the unification with Peking. The Confederate forces are apparently scattered and, for the time being at least, are no particular danger to the new regime. There is every evidence that many of the units formerly "loyal" to Hsiung Keh Wu are to be welcomed under the new commanders as true sons of China. Three of Hsiung Keh Wu's officers were met today within the space of one street, one in uniform, walking peacefully about as if they had been fully pardoned!

Liu Yu Kiu has gone. But it may be that those who have taken his place realize that he has gone too soon. After he left the city his residence was looted. The great doors of his beautiful home were battered down and even the common people of the street went in to take what they pleased. His organ was gutted. His foreign beds were carried off. The glass was taken from the windows. It looked as if even the name of Liu Yu Kiu was being wiped out. After order was restored on February 9, by the vigorous cutting off of heads, three of the victorious generals, Yang Sen, Tang Tze Tsin and Cheng Kweh Tung posted proclamations on the doors of Liu Yu Kiu's residence to restrain looting. They also posted guards to care for the place. But the most remarkable thing is that there are two flags at the door with the characters for "The Generalissimo of Szechwan: Liu." This can be only one "Liu" because the characters used are not those that would be used for any title born, or to be born, by Liu Hsiang, or Liu Tsen Hou.

This fact is very significant. It seems to indicate that some of these generals still wish to consider Liu Yu Kiu as part of the game. The reason for this is not difficult to find. There are four distinct factions among the leaders of the new regime. The name of Yang Sen has been prominently before us for some months and many people have believed that he was the great leader in this movement to reunite China. But if we have read aright the history of the past months we will have to see that Yang Sen actually failed as a military leader. He was defeated again and again. Since Peking has seen the need of strenuous action in Szechwan the Kweichow General Yuan Tsu Min has directed operations. He is the "Generalissimo." He it is who gets the credit, in Peking at least, for the capture of Chengtu. He has accomplished it with apparent ease after the Szechwan generals failed! There is not the least doubt in any one's mind that the Szechwan parties of this movement are quite sore over the fact that they have a Kweichow "Generalissimo." It would doubtless have suited them better if Liu Yu Kiu had remained as "Generalissimo" at least until they were able to get things into their own hands. So we may be treated to the spectacle of these men inviting Liu Yu Kiu back again. If not why are his flags permitted at the door of his former residence?

This is not the only schism among them. It may be taken for granted that Yuan Tsu Min, with his 10,000 Kweichow

All the world over



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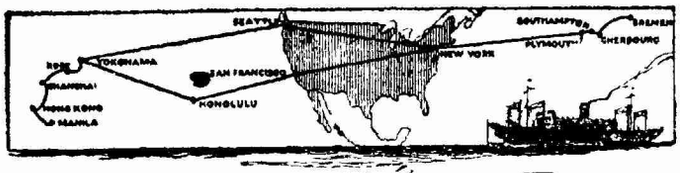

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troops, will be more or less of a malcontent here in Szechwan. Doubtless every one of his followers will seek to feather their nests; and all the rest will seek to prevent them as far as possible. That is just what is going on now. As most of the henchmen of the old regime left their posts when the turn-over came it has been necessary to put new officers in their places. As many as six men have been declared the incumbent of one certain office. Three have been common. Then they start to elbow each other out. Naturally this makes hard feelings and this is the situation we are watching. There is not much hope for any peace with conditions as they are.

The reason for this lies in the inability of the Chinese to subject themselves to the larger plans for settling their country. It is second nature for the Chinese to see in every such opportuniy the chance to get something for themselves, or for their relatives, or their friends. The system is so ancient, and so natural to this country that no one thinks for a moment of anything else. And this is what is spoiling all plans to improve China from Peking to Manchuria, from Shanghai to Canton, and from Yunnan to Szechwan.

Witness the difference as we go into the Chengtu post office. The Commissioner who was here before the turn-over remains in the same office where he was last month. The strings of animals carrying parcels from all parts of the world file in in just the same orderly manner as before. The Commissioner opens his books and shows us in orderly manner the thousands of bags of parcel mail that have been stopped on the road from Chungking by the fighting and we all believe that these thousands of bags will all arrive safely. As we step outside we see the soldier boy who has gathered a few dollars by looting emerge from the money order department with the money-order in his hand that he is sending home, with perfect assurance that it will reach his mother, or his wife, or some one else, somewhere in China where a similar post office, under foreign supervision, looks after his interests. Furthermore this Commissioner, this one happens to be Italian, has no relatives, or friends, or henchmen hanging on to his coat-tails. The system that has trained him has provided for the civil service examination that every Chinese lad must take before he can enter the post office. One young lad who tried it recently was put into jail for opening letters. It all happened so quickly that he wonders what struck him.

And so the contrast! Liu Hsiang has gone to bed with "nerves" after the Provincial Judge, and several others have been to him to enquire why they were robbed. The four groups continue to try to force their henchmen into every available and non-available office. One group lets it be known that Yang Sen is to be civil governor. Another group as strenuously declares that he will be nothing of the kind, and that he will soon be sent to follow the "enemy" where he ought to be now.

While Liu Hsiang and Liu Tsen Hou probably represent two very distinct factions among them, both of which hope that their idol will come out as *bona fide* military governor (Tuchun), there are probably at least four factions something like this:

Yuan Tsu Min, and all the Kweichow troops.
Liu Tsen Hou (still in Chungking) and Gen. Tien Sung Yao.
Generals Teng Shih Hou and Cheng Kweh Tung.
Liu Hsiang (Liu Fu Chen) and Yang Sen.

And meanwhile all are asking what has become of Hsiung Keh Wu. No one seems to know, and yet everybody wants to know what his fertile brain is planning now.

Chengtu, Szechuen, February 13, 1924.

John R. Muir.

News from Central China

Twelve new native banks have been established in Hankow by the Chinese merchants since the China New Year. It is learned by the local press that in last year all the native banks earned a net profit of about two million dollars.

The annual meeting of the Foreign Women's Home (Hankow Auxiliary) was held by Mrs. H. Goffe's invitation at the British Consulate Monday afternoon. Tea was served from half-past three and the business meeting began at four o'clock.

The report that the Kiukiang city wall is being taken down has been confirmed. It is said that the South Gate was wholly pulled down last Saturday morning.

A special meeting of the Literary Guild was held on Wednesday, March 5, in the Church Hall, where the Guild was addressed by Dr. C. U. Ariens Kappers of Amsterdam on "Psycho-Analysis and Religion." The chair was taken by Dr. Robert Aird.

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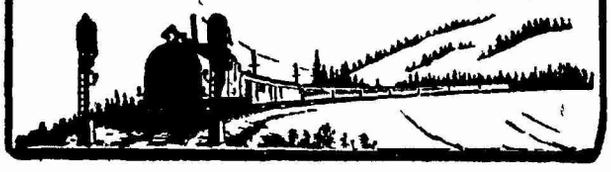

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The staff of the American Consulate General is to be shortly augmented by the arrival of Robert C. Coudray, a consular clerk. News of his appointment to Hankow was received Monday, and he is expected to arrive from the United States toward the end of March.

The Educational Works Exhibition of the whole of China will be held in Hankow at the Chinese Benevolent Society from May 25 to 29 of this year. A committee has been formed and Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has been elected as the chairman of the exhibition.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan reports to the Peking government that the different troops loyal to Peking have recaptured all the important cities along the Tzukiang River in Szechuan. Henceforth the communications between Chungking and Chengtu can be restored.

Marshal Wu Pei-fu has proposed that five air routes be opened between Loyang and Chang An, later to be extended to Kansu and Sinkiang, and from Han Chung, Shensi, to Szechuan. The financial side of the matter causes the government's hesitation.

The Chinese merchants who undertook the collection of the cigarette taxes for the government in the Wu-Han cities have already lost about $6000 since the bureau was established. The Financial Commissioner of Wuchang now does not agree to take over this unprofitable organization from the merchants.

The Missionary Prayer Meeting of Hankow was held at Union Church last Tuseday. The meeting was addressed by the Rev. R. G. Wood of Wuchang.

The Kweichow General Yuen Tso-ming, who led his men to relieve Szechuan in aid of General Wu Pei-fu, has now decided to make his way back to Kweichow to recapture his old position. He has despatched a telegram to General Wu Pei-fu soliciting Wu to supply him with a consignment of ammunition.

The Hunan Tuchun, General Chao Heng-ti, has requested Hupeh authorities to issue an order prohibiting the soldiers to secretly transport salt to Hunan without paying any tax. Tuchun Hsiao has agreed to look strictly after this kind of smuggling.

It is reported that Tang Chi-wu, brother of General Tang Chi-yao, Tuchun of Yunnan, was assassinated at Kueiyang a few days ago by officers under the command of General Liu Hsien-shih. General Hu Ju-Wu, stationed at Sunwi, has hurried to Kueiyang in order to meet any situation which may arise.

With a view to relieving money stringency in Hunan, General Chao Heng-ti has arranged with the Hupeh and Honan authorities for selling $200,000 worth of copper cents to these two provinces. However, it is feared that the Chambers of Commerce concerned may oppose this arrangement.

An additional brigade of troops has recently been sent to Tsaoyang for the protection of that part of the province against any further invasion of brigands. The commander is named Tsao Shih-kwei and is noted for his ability in banditry suppression.

The latest official report to the Wuchang government states that Gen. Hsiung Keh-wu and Tan Mao-hsia have again lost the stronghold of Tszchung, and are expected to be entirely out of Szechuan province, if no relief is forthcoming from Yunnan.

Hunan will convoke a military conference to consider many outstanding domestic and diplomatic questions and adopt a new policy. Brigadier Commander Tang Chih-sheng plans to rebuild the triangular motor car road between Hengyang, Hengping and Pingyung in order to enable him to extirpate bandits. His proposal will be put into execution as it is approved by the military conference.

Ko Kan-chin, chief of the bureau of Hupeh Finance, has found it too difficult to raise funds to meet the requirements of soldiers, and for this reason he has tendered his resignation to Tuchun Hsiao in person. However, his resignation has not been accepted, and he has been advised by Tuchun Hsiao to be patient.

The Bureau of Wine and Tobacco Tax in Hupeh has been reorganized. Under the present system, wealthy merchants are invited to manage affairs of the Bureau and to pay a contracted amount of revenue to the government every year under the supervision of government officials.

General Liu Chen-hua, Tuchun of Shensi, has sent a deputy to Hupeh to purchase one thousand rifles from the Hanyang arsenal in order to meet the demand of the newly recruited soldiers. As a certain part of that province is in disorder, he wants to have all his men well equipped for brigand suppression.

Shen Tze-liang, the new superintendent of Customs of Hankow, entertained at dinner Sunday evening represent-

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atives of the various leading organizations including the Chambers of Commerce of the Wuhan cities. M. C. Liu, Chief English Secretary of the Bureau of Foreign Affairs, acted as chief usher for the new superintendent.

Over ten units of boy scouts in this center met on Monday at Boone University, Wuchang, with a view to considering plans for improvement of their work.

Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan has decided to build a $500,000 motor car road connecting Hwangchow and Machen districts. He has given himself $50,000 for the purpose, and the rest of the money is to be raised from different classes in these two districts.

In accordance with the instructions of the Board of Justice and the Board of Agriculture and Commerce, a court of arbitration is now being organized under the auspices of the Hankow Chinese Chamber of Commerce. The Court will consist of one umpire and twenty arbitrators, and there will also be six secretaries and six investigators.

It has been contemplated by the Board of Directors of the Native Banks' Guild at Hankow that the right of exchanging bank drafts should be limited to those banks having a minimum capital of Tls. 40,000 with a deposit of Tls. 2,000 invested with the Guild. The matter has been brought up again for consideration by all the bankers interested.

Owing to the intention of General Ma Chi to leave Hunan for Kwangsi, his post as chief of the Liang Mu gendarmes will be taken by General Ko Yin-lung. The monthly expenses for this organization amounting to $40,000 will be borne by both Hupeh and Hunan in different proportions, and will be reimbursed by funds collected through the rice tax.

The political situation in Szechuan is very much complicated because of the fact that each of the contending leaders wishes to be on top and because the central government is at a loss as to how to give each of them entire satisfaction. General Liu Chen-ho wants to be Super-Tuchun, General Teng Shih-bo wants to be Tuchun, General Yang Sheng and General Liu Hsiang both want to be the Civil Governor. As all these generals are stationed either within or around the city of Chengtu, it is to be feared that they will fight among themselves if no amicable settlement is made at an early date.

The Ministry of War has issued a circular order to the various provinces that unless sanction is obtained from the Ministry and a permit issued therefrom, no munitions bought by provincial authorities will be allowed to pass through the maritime customs.

The Peking government has sent Mr. Li Tieh-ling to Hunan to purchase one hundred thousand piculs of rice for the support of soldiers. The rice will be sent to Szechuan and Peking in equal quantity.

Owing to the interference of communications caused by the Szechuan warfare, Ichang which has always been the market for Szechuan salt has been short of this staple for some time. With a view to remedying the situation, four thousand eight hundred bags of "Lu" salt have been sent to that port to meet the demand.

In spite of the fact that General Hsiao Yao-nan has refused to allow any celebration of his fiftieth birthday, elaborate preparations are now being made for the occasion by different organizations on their own initiative. General Wang Chen-ping of Peking is said to have arranged to send the "Mei Lan Fang" theatrical troupe to Wuchang, while the local organizations will also have theatrical performances for the celebration.

General Chin Yun-ao of Honan has sent a deputy to Wuchang demanding the monthly payment of $15,000 for his soldiers stationed along the Peking-Hankow railway in Honan province. The subsidy for his men was arranged for him through Marshal Wu Pei-fu.

Li Sum-ling, Commissioner for Foreign Affairs in Honan, assumed his office on the 29th ultimo. He is keeping busy with official calls and social functions.

The local Self-Government Society claims that considerable progress has been made with the British authorities for the removal of the iron gate connecting the British Bund and the Chinese city, and that Chow Hsin-lang, president of the Chinese Chamber of Commerce, will make another attempt to induce the British authorities to accede to their request for its removal.

General Sun Wu and Sung Wei-chen have planned to start a tramway company with a capital of $2,000,000 for the convenience of public communication. The line will have a length of fifty li, connecting Kilometer 10 and Chiaokow these being the town limits.

The Wuchang government has received a telegram from Peking announcing the remittance of $100,000 from the salt surplus for the pay of soldiers. Hitherto the remittance has been always $200,000, and it is understood that this cut has been made by some powerful warlord.

P. S. J.

Hankow, March 7, 1924.

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28-104

News from South China

The strike of rice shop employes in Canton has been settled, the workers returning to their jobs upon the assurance of the proprietors that they will be given a raise of 30 per cent in wages. As a result of the settlement, the price of the medium grade rice has fallen from $10.30 to $9.20 a picul. In connection with the strike, the head of the rice workers' union, Yen Yu-sheng, and his wife were murdered early in February. Before the final settlement of the strike more than 300 members of the union resigned.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Generalissimo at Canton, has given special instruction to mercenary troops in his employ not to again commandeer foreign vessels for military purposes. To avoid being held up by Chinse troops most of the steam launches in Canton waters have "turned foreign" in nominal ownership. French, Portuguese, and British flags are popular nowadays in Canton waters.

The Canton-Hongkong-Macao Company *S. S. "Heung-shan,"* coming from Hongkong to Canton, struck Junk Rock near Sun Cho, Canton River, on the morning of February 29, during a fog, water entering the lower deck. The *S. S. "Kwangsi,"* coming from the same direction, successfully rescued the passengers and crew. So far only one woman and a child have been reported missing.

Yang Shu-chan, a Szechuanese and sometime chief private secretary to Dr. Sun Yat-sen, will assume the civil governorship of Kwangtung province on March 1 by order of his chief. At present the civil governor at Canton has nominal jurisdiction over about 32 of the 96 districts of the province, as the eastern and the southwestern sections of Kwangtung are still disputed territory where Dr. Sun's influence cannot reach.

According to the local press, certain foreigners are making easy money in Canton by being free tenants of Cantonese houses in order to provide foreign flags to protect the premises from Chinese troop occupation. In Wing Hon Maloo, Canton, some persons are paying as much as $900 each to procure such protection.

The Canton newspapers on the morning of February 29 reported the death of Chun Wing-sen at Macao, but so far friends of Chun have failed to confirm the report. Chun was a son of Chun Chih-yu and a grandson of the late Chun Fong of Honolulu, a well-known Chinese sugar planter of the earlier days. Chun Wing-sen was one time commandant of the Canton River Defense when his father was provisional governor of Kwangtung in the latter part of 1922, after Dr. Sun Yat-sen was forced from Canton. Chun was seriously wounded by an assassin early in 1923 at Hongkong but recovered. He was a young man when he took part in Canton military affairs several years ago. He was a graduate of Yale University.

W. W. Hornell, formerly director of education in British India, has assumed the management of the Hongkong University with the title of vice-chanceller.

The Canton pawn-shops are being given a discount of 43 per cent and the privilege of tendering small money instead of big dollars to customers if they will pay their 1926 license fees in advance. Dr. Sun's war department has considerable difficulty in feeding the troops these days. While the general headquarters has but an income of $9,600 daily, it takes some $35,000 to feed the army one day.

The use of the "big stick" on Canton newspapermen has not been limited lately to censorship only. The news editor of the *Yin Chiang Pao*, Kuo Li Chuan, was badly injured by one Huang Ti-han, an overseas Chinese wearing a police badge, on the afternoon of February 29, at the Canton Press Club, where the newspaperman was given a severe beating, the police officer taking exceptions to some statements in the press of that morning.

When a police sergeant noticed some soldiers burying a trunk on Crab Hill north of Canton City on the night of February 28, he had sufficient courage to make an inquiry, although he was unable to effect any arrest. The trunk contained a woman's corpse. It is supposed that the body was that of a Cantonese woman who had been murdered by some of the mercenary troops stationed here and acting under the orders of Dr. Sun Yat-sen.

The Kung Yee Medical College of Canton celebrated the 15th anniversary of its opening February 22-23, when several hundred graduates of the institution were among the guests present.

No general attack on General Chen Chiung-ming's forces along the East River districts of Kwangtung had as yet been made by Dr. Sun Yat-sen's army up to end of February. Dr. Sun's men are also being sent to retake the southern districts where Chen's followers are now dominant.

H. W.

Canton, March 5, 1924.

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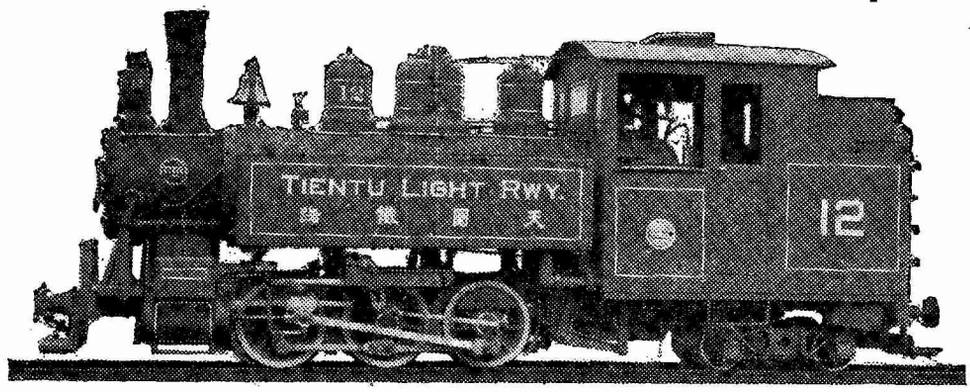

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LOCOMOTIVES

28-105

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from March 6 to March 12, 1924.)

It may only be the optimism engendered by approaching Spring, but there is a general feeling in North China that General Chang Tso-lin is not going to fight Wu Pei-fu and the central government this year. That is the only clash that would be likely to disrupt the present central government more than it is at present, and the conflict which would prove most disastrous to business and other peaceful pursuits in North China. There are strong indications that the central government, now that Szechuen province is within its grasp, intends pushing its forces of unification south of the Yangtze River into Yunnan and Kwangtung provinces, gaining control of Chekiang by persuasion if possible. Such a course aggravates the possibility of Chang Tso-lin's aiding his Southern allies by attacking Peking from the North; and there the situation stands. Canton continues to groan under Sun Yat-sen's fertile devices for revenue extortion with no hope for a military decision to end the existing pandemonium. Progress has been made towards the resumption of diplomatic relations between Russia and China in the week past; but Japanese and Soviet *pourparlers* remain deadlocked. Japan is chiefly occupied with the coming elections and the healing of earthquake wounds. The poor Filipinos champ vainly at the bit as Washington officials and Governor General Wood pull in the reins against run-away independence aspirations. The abandonment for the present, for financial reasons, of the construction by Great Britain of a monster naval base at Singapore was a noteworthy event of the period under review.

Affairs of the Day in Peking

Repeated rumors have been circulated of President Tsao Kun's death. He has been sick though not seriously so. The fact, however, that he is over 60 years of age and not robust led the *China Press* to "emphasize the importance of the immediate election of a Vice-President." The intrigue which would follow Tsao Kun's death in the absence of a vice-president was suggested and Wu Pei-fu, General Che Shi-yuan of Kiangsu, General Lu Hsiung-yuan of Chekiang, General Chang Tso-lin and Christian General Feng Hsu-hsiang were mentioned as possibilities for the post.

The situation at Tsingtao is demanding attention from Peking. Ex-Minister of Communications, Kao En-hung, has been recommended and awaits presidential appointment to succeed Hsiung Ping-chi, civil governor of Shantung, as administrator of the redeemed territory of Kiachow. Tsingtao public bodies have deluged Tsao Kun with demands for an investigation of the finances of the port, and the president is expected to order one. The income under the Japanese was some $10,000,000 annually. Hsiung Ping-chi, in resigning his post, stated it had dropped to $2,000,000 a year. Furthermore, the demand of the central government that the Kiachow railway give $50,000 a month to support the naval vessels under Admiral Wen at Tsingtao has not only drawn protests from the railway administrators but from the Japanese bondholders. It is interesting to note that the Japanese have picked Tsingtao for the destination of the trial run of their fleet at Sasebo, which is expected to anchor off Tsingtao, alongside Wen's Chinese war craft, on March 16.

Dissension in Cabinet

The Cabinet continues to meet while the Parliamentarians are enjoying their 15 days' vacation. The inability of Premier Sun Pao-chi and Finance Minister Wang Keh-ming to cooperate is impeding the work of the Cabinet. The trouble arose over Wang's refusal to increase Sun's administrative expenses for February on the one side, and Sun's endeavor to impeach Wang, on the other. President Tsao supports Wang Keh-ming, so that no solution is in sight. There is a little uneasiness in Peking owing to the police and gendarmerie being several months' pay in arrears again, but otherwise the Finance Minister seems to be successful in getting enough money to keep the various government entities fairly contented.

An *Eastern News* agency report recently stated that: "A telegraphic message from Chu Chao-hsin, Chinese Charge d'Affaires to the Court of St. James, that has been received by the Waichiaopu reports that the British government has notified the Chinese Charge d' Affaires that owing to the chaotic situation in China, the despatch of an international commission of inquiry into China's judicial system, which was agreed upon at the Washington Conference, will be postponed as a result of negotiations among the powers concerned.

"According to another report from the Chinese Minister to France, the French government has decided not to assent to China's tariff conference for the reason that China has failed to discharge her treaty obligation with regard to the Gold Franc question."

In the meantime, the press announces the first seven volumes of translation into English and French of the Chinese Codes and Regulations which is part of the preparation being made by the Chinese to facilitate the work of an International Judicial Commission.

Northern Plan to Unify China

The *China Press* on March 6 carried the following report under a Peking date line: "The President has decided on plans of unifying the southwest since the capitulation of Chengtu to the Northern troops. He is reported to favor sending Yuan Chu-ming back into his native province with his troops, and to enter into a wholehearted campaign against Canton by sending reinforcements into Kwangtung. It is understood that negotiations have been in progress to have Liu Hsien-chi, present governor of Kueichow, step out gracefully to permit General Yuan Chu-ming to take his place. Liu will be given another post on the industrial commission in Kueichow. However, if he refuses, it is said to be the plan to drive him out. In Canton Chen Chiung-ming is supposed to receive the support of the North and to influence the Hunan and Yunnan troops of Dr. Sun to come over. The new Tuli of Kuangsi is to be encouraged in the way of money and arms so that when he is strong enough and the fall of Canton is assured, he can help in the fight to bring Yunnan back to allegiance to the Peking government."

On March 7, *Reuters* reported: Certain troop movements would seem to indicate that the first steps in the Northern campaign against Canton have been taken. General Shen Hung-ying, the well known Kwangsi militarist, has been ordered to proceed with his troops from Chenchow to Shoukuan, while General Fang Ping-jen's forces have arrived at Ta Yu-ling near the border of Kiangsi and Kwangtung in readiness to enter Kwangtung at the appointed time. The latter will be joined shortly by the 1st Special Mixed Brigade from Kiangsi. Considerable quantities of arms and ammunition are being transported from Hankow to the Kwangtung border under the escort of General Ma Chi."

Another report by a *China Press* correspondent in Kiukiang, dated March 5, stated: "For more than a week there have been heavy troop movements through Kiukiang, headed south. It has been impossible to get any movement of freight between here and Nanchang because every available bit of rolling stock has been taken over by the military for the transportation of soldiers. It is almost impossible for passengers other than military men to make the trip by rail to Nanchang. Reports from Nanchang indicate that these troops are being sent up the Fu River toward Fukien province. The entire Fu River district is swarming with the Northern troops and it would not be surprising to learn of important developments in the South this Spring."

On the night of March 6, General Sun Chuang-fang, an adherent of the Peking government, ousted General Wang from Foochow, on the border of Fukien and Chekiang, and took possession of the city. Additional evidence that the Northern government is planning a campaign is found in the *Reuters* report that the $5,500,000 worth of Italian arms, which the central government claimed to have taken from Tientsin and stored in Sanchiaten under Italian guards to keep them out of other hands, "have been removed from that place and are being distributed among various centers including Jehol, Nanking, Loyang, and Chenchow, Hunan."

Chang Tso-lin's Role the Enigma

What action will General Chang Tso-lin take? Last week he informed an American newspaper correspondent that he would not fight this Spring unless attacked. Would he consider an attack on his allies in the South as an attack on himself? Two conflicting reports appeared in the press in this connection during the past week. An article in the Peking *Leader* stated: "Reports from Mukden and south along the Peking-Mukden Railway seem to indicate that Chang Tso-lin may be preparing for field maneuvers in the early Spring. For one thing, trains on the Peking-Mukden line are having some difficulty in getting through. Chang apparently is beginning, also, to gather in what railway rolling stock he can put his hands on. Another significant item was that between the town of Chingchow and Shanghaikwan one train passed many other trains, sometimes two or three on a siding, loaded with mules and grain. It was distinctly noticeable that none of the trains so loaded were going north.

"It is interesting to notice, in this connection, that, having failed to secure the Italian arms which had been stored in Shanhaikwan and Tientsin and which recently have been transported to Sanchiatien, Chang Tso-lin arranged for the purchase of a large supply of other arms, which now are on their way to China in a Mexican ship. These arms, according to reliable reports, found their way—from what source is not

certain—into Holland soon after the armistice of 1918. Recently they were purchased by Chang, and arrangements completed for getting them to China under the Mexican flag. Mexico was not a signatory to the arms embargo agreement. It is not certain when the ship in question will arrive, or where it will land, but report has it that Hulutao may be the place. The total shipment includes rifles, field guns, machine guns and large supplies of ammunition for each weapon, in quantity somewhat larger than the Italians formerly held at Tientsin and Shanhaikwan."

Quite to the contrary was an *Eastern News* Agency report from Mukden, dated March 8.

"The attitude of the Fengtien faction towards the political situation has considerably changed, public opinion now veering in opposition to war. This, it is reported, is due to the decision reached at the conference of military officers of the Three Eastern Provinces which was held some time ago. In these circumstances, market-prices of various commodities, which, until recently, had fallen continuously in anticipation of hostilities in April between the Chihli and Fengtien troops, have of late gradually revived. The belief that there will be no war between Chihli and Fengtien has come to be generally entertained in both official and commercial circles here. It seems certain that the Fengtien faction will do its best to avoid hostilities in April, and that the Fengtien authorities have decided to improve internal administration, to readjust the finances, and to encourage and develop the industrial and educational enterprises of the Three Eastern Provinces. Further, it is said to have been decided (1) that the autonomy of Kirin and Heilungkiang Provinces be further extended, (2) that unification of the currency of the Three Eastern Provinces be enforced, (3) that railways in the three provience be constructed and that (4) mines and uncultivated land shall be opened and immigration encouraged with a view to the development of industry in the Three Eastern Provinces."

Sino-Soviet Treaty Expected Soon

On March 8, Dr. C. T. Wang, Chinese delegate to negotiate with M. Karakhan of the Soviet regarding recognition, spent three hours reading his report on negotiations to the Cabinet. The *Eastern News* Agency reports the following to have been the gist:

"M. Karakhan has consented to the return to China of the Chinese Eastern Railway, but no agreement has yet heen reached as to the valuation of the railway, China offering $30,000,000 while Soviet Russia estimates $70,000,000. With regard to the question of the withdrawal of Russian troops from Mongolia, an understanding has been effected on condition that China should control the Whites there.

"It has been agreed that as to the navigation on the Sungari River, both China and Soviet Russia are to enjoy equal right. As for the boundary question, China insists that new boundaries should be established, whereas Soviet Russia argues that old boundaries be maintained and an agreement has not yet been arrived at in this respect.

"As to the indemnity question, while refusing to agree to the payment of compensation for the loss sustained by Chinese on account of the revolution in Russia. M. Karakhan demands from China the return to Russia of all Russian property in China."

Marshal Chang Tso-lin was reported by *Reuters* to be opposed to Soviet recognition until the status of the Chinese Eastern Railway and other important matters should be settled, at least in principle. Following Dr. Wang's report, a delegate was sent from Peking to confer with Chang; and it was reported on March 11 that the Cabnet had decided upon "fundamental principles for the recognition of Soviet Russia."

M. Karakhan called on the Japanese Minister to Peking Yoshizawa on March 7 and explained that the Moscow Central Executive Committee had recently resolved that there could be no *de facto* relations with any country which had not recognized the Soviet. Therefore, the Japanese Consul at Vladivostok could not be recognized. This and the other recent Russo-Japanese incidents were discussed, but no decision was reached.

Quezon Boycotts Favorite American Cigarette

President Coolidge, in a letter to Manuel Roxas, leader of the Philippine Independence Mission to Washington, frankly informed him that he does not favor Philippine independence at present. This means that, even should Congress approve it, which is altogether unlikely, the bill would be vetoed by the president. Furthermore, Coolidge expressed his entire confidence in Governor General Wood.

The Democratas in the Philippines take occasion to criticize the Collectivistas for having squandered money on the independence mission when failure was so evident beforehand. The Filipinos (Quezon) considered applying to the Philippine courts against the Insular auditor for disapproving of the mission's expenses on grounds of unconstitutionality. However, after conference with the Governor General, Quezon and Auditor Wright both agreed to accept the United States attorney general as arbiter and abide by his decsision.

The drive to raise the mission's expenses by subecription has not been very successful. In the first week, less than $10,000 were raised and the drive was suspended. Taken as evidence of the Filipinos' capacity for supporting their desires with their pocketbooks or as evidence of the bedrock desire for independence, the popular subscription drive furnishes excellent material for those opposed to independence at this time. Nothing has developed of the threat to boycott American goods further than Quezon's announcement that he was giving up smoking his favorite cigarette of American-make to puff "dobes," as the Filipino brands are called.

Of the 72 bills passed by the Philippine legislature at its last session, 30 were vetoed by Governor Wood. Practically nothing constructive was accomplished, Wood's recommendations having been entirely disregarded.

Elections Engross Japanese

The Japanese are chiefly concerned at present over the coming elections in late April, which are likely to be the most spirited yet known in Japan for the issue of unrestricted suffrage if won will revolutionize the Japanese government. During the week, Mitsui and Company signed a preliminary contract with American contractors, James Stewart and Company of New York, for the construction of a $15,000,000 Yen bank building in Tokio, to be built immediately the post-earthquake building regulations are issued. This is the biggest building project yet contemplated in the earthquake area since the disaster of last September.

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

March 4. Angora government deposes Khalif of Islam who proceeds to Switzerland.——U. S. House of Representatives orders sweeping investigation of Shipping Board.——Bills permitting 4% beer and 10% wines introduced in U. S. House.——Britain and France postpone judicial and tariff conferences in China because of chaotic state of government.——Three violent earthquakes in Costa Rica cause $15,000,000 damage.——J. P. Morgan sails for Europe to confer on proposed loans to Germany and Hungary.

March 5. President Coolidge opposes Philippine independence.——Attempt by Democratic senator to implicate Coolidge in oil lease scandal.——Coolidge asks newspapermen to suggest candidates for new secretary of Navy.——Coolidge grants pardon to all Americans who deserted during war.

March 6. French debt to Britain fixed at £623,000,000 sterling.——French franc falls to G$.0397.——Federal grand jury to meet in April to consider U. S. government oil scandal charges.——Coolidge considers retirement of Attorney General Daugherty because of oil leases.——Elaborate rites mark reopening of King Tut's tomb.——Two American archbishops nominated as candidates for cardinalate.

March 7. President Coolidge cleared of implication in oil scandal.——Loan of G$250,000,000 to Germany by America forecasted.——Poincare challenges Royalist deputy to duel.——French franc drops to G$.03775 and Belgian franc to G$.03295.——Great Britain plans to increase air force.

March 8. British Cabinet decide finances necessitate postponement of Singapore base project.——Poincare reaffirms French will hold Ruhr until Germany has met obligations.——Soviet ratifies treaty with Italy.——Claim that Doheny, Fall and Sinclair helped recent Mexican revolution made in U. S. Senate.——Coolidge orders increase in U. S. wheat tariff.

March 9. French officials and bankers confer on means to stop drop in value of franc.——Swarajist obstruction tactics results in rejection of budget for India.——Soldiers' bonus bill to be put before U. S. Congress.——Early ratification of Anglo-American liquor treaty by Parliament is forecast.

March 10. Governor General Wood vetoes 30 of 72 bills passed by Philippine legislator.——Moors besiege two Spanish posts in Morocco.—Doheny tells U. S. Senate oil investigating committee that he and Sinclair loaned Obregon $5,000,000 to quell Mexican revolution.——Secretary of Navy Denby retires as result of oil scandal.——U. S. House of Representatives pass McKenzie bill accepting Henry Ford's offer to purchase Muscle Shoals property.——Rumor of French borrowing $50,000,000 gold in America to stabilize franc.

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New Books and Publications

A World War History for Chinese Students

A History of the World War Period for Chinese Students; by Charles P. Barkman, Department of History, Hangchow Christian College. The Commercial Press, Shanghai. 1923. $1.50 (Mex.).

This is a small book, well printed and bound in blue cloth stiff cover, altogether of 241 pages. The first 54 pages are given to the conditions preceding the war and review the chief developments of the 19th century in Europe, in particular the conflict of rival nationalisms. The next 79 pages are devoted to the events of the war itself, and the following 41 pages to the Peace Conference and its work. The last 65 pages deal with Asia and the war, with particular attention given to the Shantung dispute and its settlement at the Washington Conference. The book is best adapted for middle schools, but it could well be used as a text for a short college course if additional outside reading were available and required. We are likely to forget that a new generation of students is coming on which has little or no knowledge of the origins of the war, its events, and the changes which it has brought; for whom indeed a compact little book of this kind is quite desirable. Others, too, to whom events of the period have become blurred, will find this a convenient book for general reading. The sources upon which the writer has drawn are secondary sources and no claim is made to originality of treatment, but the book is written with historical judgment and contains, for its small size, a considerable amount of actual information such as any book for students ought to have. There is an index also, and that is in its favor.

The author in his observations through the book and at its conclusion seeks to make the student aware of the lessons to be learned from the war and its outcome, his purpose being stated in the preface: "Young people should grow up imbibing hatred of such great social evils as national selfishness and international wars." Such a statement as on page 173, that "princes and kings have long hooted at democracies," is however a sacrificing of historical good taste to this purpose.

In view of the very recent death of Woodrow Wilson, whose figure will stand out more and more distinctly as the events of this period become a part of the past, and in view of the criticism that has been made of him at times, that his agreement to the Shantung settlement in the Versailles treaty was a compromise with injustice which he should never have made, it may be well to quote President Wilson's own words (given on page 206): "In the conference of the 30th of April last, where this matter was brought to a conclusion among the heads of the principal Allied and Associated powers, the Japanese delegates, Baron Makino and Viscount Chinda, in reply to a question put by myself, declared that: 'The policy of Japan is to hand back the Shantung peninsula in full sovereignty to China, retaining only the economic privileges granted to Germany, and the right to establish a settlement under the usual conditions at Tsingtau.' Not only has the outcome justified Wilson's character and statesmanship in this matter but it speaks in credit of Japan's good faith as well.

D. R.

St. John's University, March 1, 1924.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

H. F. MacNair, Ph. D.

Professor of History and Government, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found to be adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

Topic 1: Imperial Japan and Soviet Russia

References: Pp. 38-9, 62-3

Questions: 1. What is the cause of the "flurry" in the relations of Japan and Russia during the past few weeks? 2. Why is Japan refusing to recognize Russia? 3. Why does Russia demand that recognition be accorded before outstanding questions are settled? 4. How has Russia been showing its displeasure with Japan of late? 5. Name the outstanding causes of dispute between the two countries? How far back do they go? 6. What was the Nikolaevsk incident? 7. Where is Saghalien? What is its importance? 8. Who and where is Mr. Yoshizawa? 9. What is the present position of affairs between China and Russia? 10. Why is this whole question an important one? What nations are interested in its settlement?

Topic 2: Japan's General Election

References: P. 66

Questions: 1. Name the main political parties in Japan. 2. What is the "Cabinet of Peers"? 3. What suffrage demands are being made in Japan? Why? 4. Why should the Upper House be reformed? 5. Can you draw any kind of paralled between political developments in England and Japan? 6. What non-political questions are interesting the Japanese people at present?

Topic 3: Filipino Independence

References: P. 66

Questions: 1. What important decision was made by the U. S. Insular Affairs committee of the House of Representatives recently? 2. What is the purpose of this measure? 3. Who is the leader of the Independence delegation? 4. Who have been opposing him, and on what grounds? 5. Who is B. F. Wright, and what "bomb" has he dropped recently? 6. What is the attitude of the President of the United States on the subject of Filipino Independence?

Topic 4: Tibetan Relations with Great Britain

References: Pp. 39-40

Questions: 1. Who is General Bruce, and why has he written as quoted? 2. Who is the Dalai Lama, and why are Britain's relations with him of importance? 3. What reasons are given for the existing happy relations between Britain and Tibet? Why is Bolshevism said to be a possible factor? 4. What illustrations are given showing the peaceful Tibetan-British relations? 5. What claims has China on Tibet? 6. What can you say of present Chinese-Tibetan relations?

Topic 5: Bandit and Military Atrocities in China

References: Pp. 37-8, 58, 60.

Questions: 1. What is the object of publishing this list? 2. How many names are added this time? 3. In which provinces are the bandit and military conditions worst? 4. What must be the outcome of these atrocities? 5. Why does this constitute an international question?

2. Domestic Affairs

Topic 1: The Question of Peace in China

References: Pp. 42-3, 64

Questions: 1. Why is the Chihli party said to be in a delicate position? 2. What are the relations between Tuchuns Chi and Lu of Kiangsu and Chekiang? 3. Why does Mr. Dailey consider that Marshal Wu's Szechuen campaign is "senseless and useless"? 4. How is the Navy mixed up in the peace question? 5. What are the present relations of Marshal Wu and General Hsiung Ping-chi? 6. What does Marchal Chang Tso-ling think of the strength of the Chihli party? 7. Does Marshal Chang think war will be necessary this spring? Explain.

Topic 2: Educating for Self-Government

References: Pp. 46-7

Questions: 1 Who is the writer of this article? Why does he write it? 2. What does Mr. Chang think Chinese students have learned from the study of foreign governments? 3. What can you say as to the relative value to a country of good laws and good men? Which are more important? Can you separate the two factors of good government? Why? 4. What educational policies are emphasized by Mr. Chang? 5. What are his main conclusions? Discuss them carefully.

Topic 3: Yang Sen's Victory at Chengtu

References: Pp. 50, 52, 54, 56.

Questions: 1. What is the declared purpose of Yang Sen in attacking Chengtu? 2. For what does Hsiung Keh-wu stand, in the eyes of Yang Sen? 3. What can you say as to Yang Sen's equipment? 4. What is the position of the Kuo Ming Tang in Szechuen at present?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1: China's Threatened Bankruptcy

References: Pp. 40-2

Questions: 1. Compare the per capita debt in China with that in the United States and Europe. 2. If China becomes bankrupt, what will that mean, and what is likely to occur? 3. What is the total indebtedness at present of the country? 4. How great is China's secured debt? 5. What steps have been taken by the Powers toward co-operation financially in this country? 6. Why is the United States interested in China's financial future? 7. In what ways must those in authority be held responsible in financial and international affairs?

Topic 2: Working for Better Cotton in China

References: Pp. 44-5

Questions: 1. Who is the writer of this article? Discuss his qualifications for writing on the subject. 2. Why is China particularly well qualified to participate in the raising and manufacturing of cotton? 3. What can you say of India in respect to this subject? 4. How long has the Univ. of Nanking been working on the improvement of cotton culture in China? 5. What methods have they been using?

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton:—The cotton mar ket during the past week has shown but little animation aside from occasional spurts of activity, prices continued to fluctuate in a nervous and erratic manner, the undertone at the close of the week has been very steady and the net change in prices for the week shows a moderat e advance. The outside public seems to regard the present level of prices as offering little inducement to operate on either side of the market, and is assuming a waiting attitude, requiring new developments in the general outlook as an incentive to fresh operations.

Looking at the situation in the broadest way, we can only reiterate that we expect ultimate course of prices to be upward, though in a speculative market it would be imprudent to ignore the possibility of a temporary turn in the tide, with speculators generally short and bearish, but with continued small receipts from interior marts and higher prices ruling for Mid-Americans and Indians, a reaction would seem likely at any time.

Yarn:—We have had an easier market during the early part of the week and at the close of the week, the tendency was firm with prices ruling the same as compared with last week's level. New business for export has been booked, some 13,000 to 14,000 bales in all counts and about 3,000 bales direct business with the Mills has been recorded. Considering conditions generally, we cannot see how the price of the local yarn can decline and if there is a change it will be towards improvement.

Liverpool, March, 7, 1924.

Liverpool Market:—

Fully	Middling Spot	16.95	Pence
„	May	16.67	„
„	July	16.43	„

Market:—*Firm.*

New York, March, 7, 1924.

New York Market:—

May	28.99	Cents
July	28.46	„
Oct.	25.82	„
Dec	25.50	„
Jan	25.30	„
Spot	29.05	„

Market:—*Firm.*

Bombay, March, 7, 1924.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	568	per Khandy
Fully Good Bengal, March	„	495	„ „
Fine Oomra, March	„	541	„ „

Market:—*Firm.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot	Tls.	46.00
Shanghai, Spot	„	43.00
M-ginned, Spot	„	43.25
Taichong, Spot	„	44.50
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	„	44.00
Ningpo, Spot	„	41.00

Market:—*Steady.*

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CEBU	SAN FRANCISCO
COLON	SANTO DOMINGO
DAIREN	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	SINGAPORE
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HONGKONG	TIENTSIN
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N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, March 12th, 1924.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular the London price of silver at 33¾d. is ⅜d. up, the quotation for forward at 33½d. is ¼d. up. Our official quotation for T/T on London, on sales of Gold T/T by our local Gold Dealers, rose to 3/3½d., but to-day is back to last week's closing quotation 3/3d. At the drop the market appears steady and 3/3½d. is offering for T/T on London March delivery and 3/3⅝d. June. Silver in London has fluctuated with the London/New York cross—rate which after going as low as 4.25¾ is to-day quoted 4,29½. The New York price of silver remains round 64. India is reported as a small buyer of silver, it is very unlikely that China will appear as a buyer for some time. We understand that Germany has a stock of silver already to deal with their proposed coinage measures, should they be put into force. After careful investigation our stock of silver as given below appears to be over estimated, the lowest estimate places the stock in Shanghai at Tls. 25,600,000 and Mexican and Chinese Dollars $42,500,000 this with Silver Yen and Bar Silver in the port would give a total value of Tls. 57,683,000. Our original figures are accepted in some quarters, and it should be noted that even taking the reduced estimate, our stock is still Tls. 9,649,000 in excess of that held at this time last year and increasing.

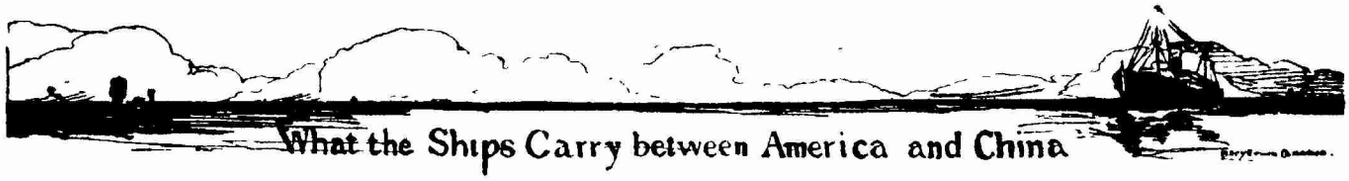
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Sycee and Bar Silver .....Tls. 30,233,000 an decrease of Tls. 20,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 47,080,000 an increase of $ 1,020,000.
Silver Yen, ...Yen. 800,000.
Estimated value Tls. 64,690,000 as against Tls. 48,034,000 held at this time last year.

†	Average rates for Febr.	Thursday March. 6	Friday March. 7	Saturday March 8	Monday March 10	Tuesday March 11	Wednesday March 5
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/3.440	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3⅛	3/3⅛3/3
D/Dtts. ,,	—	3/3⅛	3/3⅛	3/3⅛	3/3⅛	3/3⅝	3/3⅝3/3⅜
4m/s ,,	—	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3⅝	3/3⅜3/3¼
T/T India	432.119	233¼	233¼	232	230½	234½	233 231
T/T France	1,608 333	1710	1760	1835	1975	1990	1820 1810
T/T N Y.	70.809	69¾	69¾	69½	69½	70	70¼ 69⅝
T/T H'kong	71.643	72	72	72	72¼	72¼	72 72
T/T Japan	64.417	64	64	63¾	63¾	62⅝	63 63
T/T Batavia	196.167	194	194	194	194	196½	195¼ 194
T/T Straits	71.595	72¼	72¼	72¼	72¼	71¼	71⅝ 72¼
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3 5.440	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5	3/5½	3/5⅛3/5
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/5⅛	3/5⅛	3/5⅛	3/5⅛	3/5⅝	3/5⅛3/5⅛
6m/s ,, D/A	3/5.917	3/5¼	3/5¼	3/5¼	3/5¼	3/5¾	3/5⅝3/5½
4m/s B/F. D/A, D/P	1,688.333	1790	1840	1915	2075	2090	19201910
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	74.309	73¼	73¼	73	72¾	73½	73⅜73½
4m/s ,, Docs	—	73½	73½	73¼	73	73⅜	74 73⅜

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling	Mar. 6	Mar. 7	March 8	March 10	March 11	March 12
Bullion.						
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33 7/16	33 9/16	33½	33⅝	33 13/16	33¾
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G. $. 64	G. $. 64⅛	G. $ 64	G. $. 64	G $. 64¼	G. $. 64
Shanghai Price of GoldBars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 311.10	Tls. 308.90	Tls. 307.90	Tls. 305.80	Tls. 303.00	Tls. 304.00
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	71.5875	71.625	71.625	71.625	71.60	71.60
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call money)	2%	1½%	2%	2½%	2½%	2½%
*Closing Price in London for Previous day.						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 111.55
Bank of France rate of discount	6%	New York on London	T/T 429½
London open Market rate of Dis. 3 m/s.	3 5/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/4⅜
,, ,, 4	3 3/16%	Hongkong on ,,	T/T 2/4⅛
,, ,, 6	3⅜%	Kobe ,, ,, ,,	T/T 2/0 1/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Returns of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.— Bales; Pcs.— Pieces; Mille—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Feb. Tls. 1.27 equal Gold

S. S. City of Pekin, February 9, from U. S. A.

Iron Nails, Wire	Pls.	188
,, Washers	,,	15
Iron Galvanized:		
Sheets, Plain.....	,,	877
Tubes	,,	324
Wire Shorts.....	,,	422
Tinned Plates Plain ...	,,	581
Carbon, Black.....	,,	70
Glue	,,	84
Grease	,,	36
Indigo Paste, Artificial..	,,	900
Leadfoil and Tinfoil...	,,	1,370
Paper, Bank-note.....	,,	29
,, Cigarette, on Bobbins.....	,,	320
Paper, Coated.....	,,	353
,, Unclassed	,,	1,083
Soda, Silicate of	,,	75
Tobacco, Leaf	,,	7,684
Tobacco, Prepared....	,,	3
Tobacco, Stalk	,,	190
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	11,189
Bells	Pcs.	72
Motor-cycles	,,	4
Typewriters	,,	80
Shoes	Pairs	516
Canned Fruits.....	Doz.	90
,, Meats.....	,,	316
Shirts	,,	11
Cigars.....	Mille	5
Cigarettes	,,	67,670
Machinery .....Hk.	Tls.	17,821

S. S. Bakersfield, February 9, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	60

S. S. Liberator, February 9, from U. S. A.

Iron Nails, Wire	,,	338
Iron Galvanized:		
Wire Shorts.....	,,	1,212
Steel, Bamboo.....	,,	2,694
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 2,150	,,	7,809
Grease	,,	425
Wax, Paraffin	,,	3,307
Oil, Lubricating	Galls.	149,002
,, Unclassed	,,	1 000

S. S. Shidzuoka Maru, February 9, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls	8,085
Fish, Salt.....	,,	1,936

S. S. West Niger, February 9, from U. S. A.

Timber:		
Softwood, Clear...	Supt. ft.	38,528
Softwood, Merchantable	,,	102,363
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Supt. ft.	16,970

S. S. Taku Maru, February 9, from U. S. A.

Wheat.....	Pls.	97,546

S. S. West Cayote, February 9, from U. S. A.

Flour, Wheat	Pls.	1,874
Wheat	,,	51,709
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn	Supt, ft	290 310

S. S. Ixion, February 15, To New York.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 102.....	Pls.	400
Antimony Regulus	,,	840
Bristles.....	,,	93
Hair, Goat	,,	46
Hair, Horse.....	,,	75
Hair, Human	,,	100
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	29
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	2,295
Skin Mats, Dog.....	Pcs.	3 000
Skin, Goat, Untanned..	,,	112,108
Carpets....	,,	9.690

S. S. Mayebashi Maru, February 16, To New York:

Antimony, Crude	Pls.	168
Antimony, Regulus....	,,	1,260
Arsenic	,,	168
Bristles.....	,	160
Camphor.....	Pls.	150
Chinaware, Fine	,,	8
Feathers	,,	203
Groundnuts, Kernels..	,,	420
Hair, Horse Tail.....	,,	44
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted	,,	54
,, Sheep's Salted	,,	8
Oil Refuse, Camphor..	,	168
,, Wood	,,	757
Sweetmeats	,,	27
Wool, Sheeps'.....	,,	208
Hats, Rush	,,	8,400

S. S. Antilochus, February 13, from U. S. A.

Iron Bars	Pls.	504
,, Hoops	,,	362
,, Nails, Wire	,,	773
,, Plate Cuttings ...	,,	9,353
,, Pipes	,,	303
,, Wire Rope Old..	,,	120
,, Unclassed, Old ..	,,	3,122
Tinned Plates, Plain...	,,	1,275
Indigo Paste, Artificial.	,,	807
Cigarettes.....	Mille	75,000

S. S. President Taft, February 16, To Los Angeles.

Carpets.....	Hk. Tls.	1,652

To Lincoln:

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo.	Pls.	9

To Philadelphia.

Hair, Horse	,,	61
,, ,, Tail	,,	40
Wool, Sheep's.....	,,	897

To Baltimore.

Carpets .....Hk.	Tls.	1,403

To Boston,

Walnuts, Kernels	Pls.	41

To Scranton.

Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, Shanghai, Bls. 5	,,	4.97

To Newton,

Silk, Waste: Shanghai, Bls. 29 ...	Pls.	98.74

To Chicago.

Tea, Green: Gunpowder, Ningpo..	,,	140
Brassware	,,	15
Intestines, Sheep's Salted	,,	87
,, Sheep's ,, ..	,,	36
Umbrellas..	Pcs.	1,320

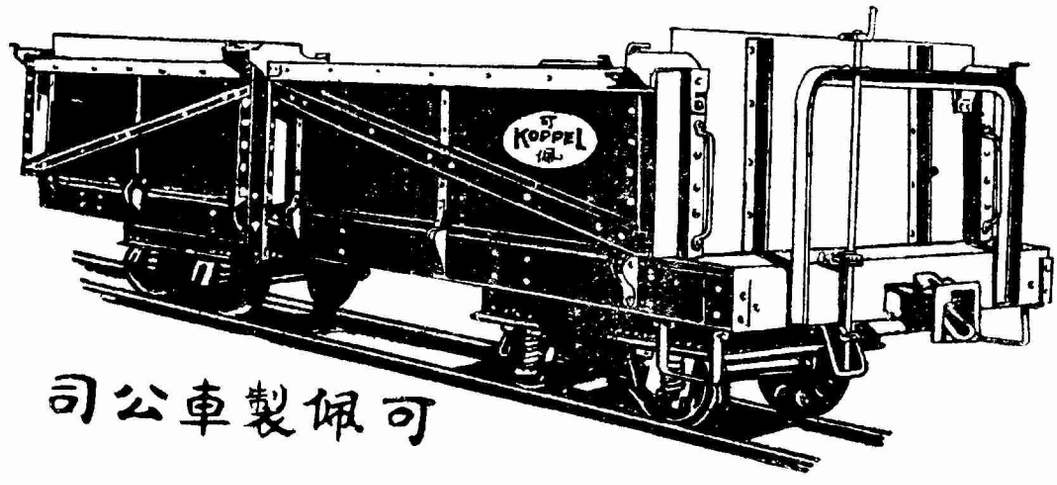
To New York:

Silk, Raw, Re-reeled: White, Other Ports, Bls. 30.....	Pls.	30.35
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature: White, other Ports, Bls. 10	,,	10.08
Silk, Raw, Filature: Wild, other Ports, Bls. 5	,,	5.04
Silk, Waste: Shanghai, Bls. 2 .....Pls.		1.12
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 255 ..	,,	1,000
Intestines, Pigs,' Salted .	,,	125
,, Sheep's Salted ...	,,	62
Straw Braid, White ...	,,	9
Wool, Camels'.....	,,	113
,, Sheep's	,,	1,685
Skin, Badger.....	Pcs.	1,800
,, Lamb.....	,,	5,000
,, Marmot	,,	4,887
,, Sheep	,,	5,000
Umbrellas	,,	11,940

S. S. Cross Keys, February 13, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 62...	Pls.	223
Flour, Wheat.....	,,	24,014
Fish, Salt.....	,,	2,809
Wheat	,,	15 000

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



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KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai

Peking Manila Iloilo

28-111

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U. S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.

OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.

REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.

U. S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER. } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T. B. Dunn.

TIENTSIN:

SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 12 Noon of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR.

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court, whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality, 25 Corpus Juris, 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats., secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

March 8, 1924, Crim. No. 569, U S v. A. K. Taylor; testimony taken of Yang Foh Ling, Adit Singh; continued.

" 8, " " " 570, U S. v. M. Jensen; continued.

" 8, " Civil " 149, Gun Kwei Long v. Carl Crow; testimony taken of defendant, P. West; submitted.

" 19, " Crim, " 572, U. S. v. C. L Bennett; plea of guilty entered; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

(By the Commissioner)

Mar. 6, 1924, Cause No. 2393, In re Rebecca S. Hykes' will; order admitting will to probate.

" 7, " Civil " 146, Kunze & Co. v. V. Elliot; order of dismissal.

" 8, " " " 149, Gun Kwei Long v. Carl Crow; judgment for plaintiff.

EMIL S. FISCHER, Plaintiff, vs. CHARLES STONE, Defendant
WOO YUNG CHONG, First Intervenor,
ALICE RUDE HANSEN, Second Intervenor.

(continued from last week)

"The property was mortgaged on the 23' February 1914 to Emil Sigmund Fischer for Ten Thousand Taels with interest of 5% p. a.

Signed. T. RAASCHOU." (Ex. E)

In view of this entry in the registry, to which the first intervenor's attention had been directed, we see not how he can claim any advantage from the omission of the Danish Consulate to transmit this entry to the American land office. He had the facts to put him upon inquiry and had he informed the counsel whom he consulted (II, 26, 174) that he already knew of a mortgage he would doubtless have been advised that any security he would acquire would be subject to that mortgage. His, in other words, was not the ordinary case of an innocent purchaser for value, with no other notice than that afforded by the record.

Nor do we find any feature of this case which menaces the safety of land titles in the International Settlement of Shanghai nor which affects adversely the system of registration here in vogue. Even under the Torrens Transfer System a recorded instrument may be shown to be other than what it purports to be. [24] That the local system falls far short of the Torrens Method will appear from the following:

> "The boldest effort to grapple with the problem of simplification of title to land was made by Mr. (afterwards Sir Robert) Torrens, a layman, in South Australia in 1857. * * * In the Torrens system *title by registration* takes the place of *'title by deeds'* of the system under the 'general' law. A sale of land, for example, is effected by a registered transfer, upon which a certificate of title is issued. The certificate is guaranteed by statute, and, with certain exceptions, constitutes indefeasible title to the land mentioned therein. Under the old system the same sale would be effected by a conveyance, depending for its validity, apart from intrinsic flaws, on the correctness of a long series of prior deeds, wills, etc. * * * The object of the Torrens system, then, is to do away with the delay, uncertainty, and expense of the old conveyancing system." [25]

Defendant's relation to the property in question was precisely that of Dr. Barchet in the case [26] invoked by the first intervenor, i. e. he "was not the real or actual owner of this land but merely the *registered* owner." And it is obvious that, under a system where more than half the *registered* owners are not the *real* owners, not too much can be inferred as to the character of title from the mere fact of registry. The registered owner is likely to be a mere trustee as in this case, or a mortgagee who is repledging his documents as in another case [27] invoked by the first intervenor. He did not even rely on the registry in this instance for it was

24. Lim Chingco v. Terariray, 5 Philippine, 120, where a recorded deed was shown even as against a grantee, to be forged; Gov't v. Zamora, 41 Philippine, 905, and Legarda v. Saleeby, 31 Philippine, 390, where there were two certificates of title for the same land.
25. Duff & Eagleson, The Transfer of Land Act (1890), 2-7.
26. In re Barchet's Estate, 1 Extrater., 235.
27. U. S. v. Bascom, 1 Extrater., 382.

Mar.	10, 1924	Crim. No.	572,	U. S. v. C. L. Bennett; sentence.
,,	11, ,,	,, ,,	571,	U. S. v. A. Glemby; order of dismissal.

Miscellaneous Filings:

Mar,	5, 1924,	Cause No.	2393,	In re Rebecca S. Hykes' will; petition; deposition; oath of executor.
,,	5. ,,	Corpn. ,,	162,	A. B. Rosenfeld & Son, Inc.; articles of incorporation.
,,	6, ,,	Cause ,,	2393,	In re Rebecca S. Hykes' will; letters testamentary; inventory.
,,	6, ,	,, ,,	2377,	In re Henry S. Leitzel's estate; affidavit of publication.
,,	6, ,,	,, ,,	1075,	In re Harry Finkelstein's estate; petition.
,,	6, ,,	,, ,,	2385,	Mao Sha Tse v. W. M. Smith et al.; marshal's return of summons.
,,	7, ,,	,, ,,	2394,	Wong Chen Tai v. The Shanghai Domino Co.; complaint; summons issued.
,,	7, ,,	,, ,,	2175,	L. G. Husar v. U. S. Snipping Board et al.; plaintiff's replication to answer to amended complaint.
,,	8, ,,	,, ,,	2311,	Carl Fick v. American Commercial & Industrial Co. Ltd.; marshal's return of writ of execution.
,,	8, ,,	,, ,,	2355,	W. I. Eisler v. C. G. Irons; marshal's return of writ of execution.
,,	10, ,,	,, ,,	2390,	W. Bornhorst v. R. J. Hoch and N. A. Anderson; marshal's returns of summons.
,,	10, ,,	,, ,,	2395,	The Shanghai Mercantile Printing Co. Ltd. v. L. C. Publishing Co; complaint; summons issued
,,	10, ,,	,, ,,	2396,	Lo Lee Sun v. The Shanghai Domino Co.; complaint; sunmons issued.
,,	11, ,,	,, ,,	2231,	In re Otis M. Farnham's estate; receipt.
,,	11, ,,	,, ,,	2380,	In re John H. McMichael's will; affidavit of publication.
,,	11, ,,	,, ,,	2397,	In re James W. Skains' estate; petition; depositi n; administrator's bond.
,,	11, ,,	,, ,,	2398,	In re Hiram H. Lowry's will; depositions.
,,	11, ,,	,, ,,	2395,	The Shanghai Mercantile Printing Co Ltd. v. L. C. Publishing Co; marshal's return of summons.

(By the Commissioner)

Mar.	6, 1924,	Crim. No.	569,	U. S. v. A. K. Taylor; complaint.
,,	7, ,,	Civil ,,	146,	Kunze & Co. v. V. Elliot; motion to dismiss.
,	7, ,,	,, ,,	153,	H Kunze & Co. v. Rembrandt Photo Co; petition; summons issued.
,,	8, ,,	,, ,,	153,	H. Kunze & Co. v. Rembrandt Photo Co.; marshal's return of summons.
,,	8, ,,	Crim. ,,	570	U. S. v. M. Jensen; complaint; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
,,	8, ,,	,, ,,	571,	U S v. A. Glemby; complaint; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
,,	10, ,,	,, ,,	572,	U. S. v. C. L. Bennett; complaint.
,,	11, ,,	,, ,,	571,	U. S v. A. Glemby; motion to d'smiss.

not completed until June 1, 1921 (I, 20; II, 196) whereas he had accepted the so-called "Declaration of Trust" nearly two months earlier (Ex. 4, 5) and he had advanced considerable sums to Reid's Ltd. even before that. (I, 34, 35)

To sum up our conclusions, we find from the evidence:

(1) That the equitable (and what would correspond to the fee simple) title to the premises in question, now known as American Consular lot No. 2725, is in the second intervenor;

(2) That defendant, while the registered owner thereof, has never had more than a nominal interest, to-wit: the bare legal title, being merely the trustee for the second intervenor; and that this was either known to the first intervenor or could have been ascertained by following up facts within his knowledge;

(3) That plaintiff's mortgage evidenced by Ex. A constitutes a valid and subsisting first lien upon said premises to the extent of Tls. 10,000. with interest thereon at 5% per annum from February 23, 1914, until July 11, 1920;

(4) That the first intervenor has a second lien upon said premises to the extent of Tls. 10,000. only, for monies advanced upon the pledge of said premises by way of security with the second intervenor's knowledge and consent.

It is therefore considered and decreed:

(1) That upon payment into court of the amounts of said first and second liens and all costs herein 'defendant execute and deliver to the second intervenor a good and sufficient deed to said premises, free of all incumbrance and which shall be entitled to registry as such; and that upon default thereof the United States Marshal for China shall so execute and deliver such a deed.

(2) That if after sixty days from the date of this decree said liens are still undischarged. the said premises be sold by said Marshal at public vendue unless all parties agree to a private sale.

(3) That upon confirmation of such sale 'defendant execute and deliver to the purchaser thereat, a good and sufficient deed to said premises free of all incumbrance; which shall be entitled to registry as such; and that upon default thereof the said Marshal execute and deliver such a deed.

(4) That the proceeds of said sale be paid to the Clerk of this Court who shall disburse the same in the following order:

(a) To the payment of all court costs, fees and expenses.
(b) To the discharge of plaintiff's mortgage with interest and costs.
(c) To the discharge of the first intervenor's lien and costs.
(d) Any surplus after the above payments, to the second intervenor.

ON MOTION TO REFORM DECREE

(Decided September 17, 1923.)

The second intervenor asks to have the decree reformed in certain respects, first stressing the executory character of the marriage settlement. But a minor's *executory* agreement, like any other, may be ratified after majority,[28] and we considered plaintiff's letter (Ex. 1), written nearly five months after she was twenty one, "as approaching more nearly a ratification than a repudiation." In reference to this letter it is urged that "a demand for proof is quite a different thing from a demand for *performance*." But surely that is not so here because the undertaking invoked was one "to give me proof" and the giving of it would have been performance.

We regarded the Notarial Act (Ex. K) as completing the ratification *because* it recognized "the marriage contract" as in force until "the divorce becomes legally

28. Glover v. Patten, 165 U. S. 394, 41 L. ed. 760, where the minor had not even signed the agreement.

(*Continued next week*)

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7 00	7.15	7 35	9 30	9 50	12 10	12 30	15 25	17 15	17.45	19.35	23 30	Peking .. d.											9.05		
Nansiang .. d.		7.28	7.45	8 03	—	10 31	12 41	12 58	16 01	17 47	18 15	20 05	0 02	Tientsin East .. a.											—		
Soochow .. d		8 59		9 41	11 14	12 53		14.43	18.24	19 39		—	1 39	Do d.											13.00		9 35
Wusih .. d	7 00	9 59		10 44	12 02	14 12		15 38	19.34	20 36		—	2.38	Tientsin Central a.											—		
Changchow ... d.	8 14	10 56		11 41	12 49	15 28		16 38		21.38		—	3.42	Do. d.											13.20		10 06
Tanyang .. d.	9 30	11.52			13 38	16 28		17 38				—	—	Tsmanfu . ... d.											21.57		19.50
Chinkiang . d.	10 31	12.49			14 22	17 34		18.33				—	5 34	Hsuchowfu ... d.											6.51		6 00
Nanking .. a.	12 30	14 21			15 43	19 35		20 02				—	7 20	Pukow . .. a.											14 38		16.02
Pukow . d												8.50	10.00	Nanking . ... d.					7.40		8 10	11.05			15.50	16.15	23.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.												17.08	19 48	Chinkiang .. d					9 20		10.25	12.54			17 29	18 27	0.52
Tsmanfu d												2 04	5.58	Tanyang ... .. d.					9 57		11 21	13 36			18.03	19.26	—
Tientsin Central a												—	—	Changchow .. d			7.10		10.59	12 00	12.44	14.32			18 57	20 46	2.41
Do. d												10 15	15 32	Wusih . .. d.		7 20	8.22		11 59	13.02	14 07	15 33			19 43	21.52	3 53
Tientsin East a												—	15.42	Soochow . .. d.		8.21	9.39		12 54	14.02	15 25	16 31			20.32		4 58
Do d.												10 25		Nansiang .. .. d.	8.15	10.33	11 34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		6 26
Peking .. a												14 25		Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13 30	15.00	16.30	18 20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22 00		6.50

T. P. L. Express — T. P. L. Mail

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts d	6 45	8 15	9 45	11 20	13 05	14 55	16 40	18 20	20 05	21 50	23 40	1 20	Shanghai North d.	6 00	7.30	9 00	10 35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19 15	21 00	22 50	0 35
Kiangwan d	7 10	8 40	10 10	11 50	13 30	15 24	17 06	18 49	20 34	22 19	0 09	1 45	Tientungan d	6 05	7.35	9 05	10 40	12 25	14.06	16 00	17 36	19 21	21 06	22 56	0 49
Tientungan d	7 16	8 46	10 16	11 56	13 36	15 30	17 12	18 55	20 40	22 25	0.15	1 51	Kiangwan ... d.	6 12	7.42	9.12	10 47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19 28	21 13	23 03	0 47
Shanghai North a	7 20	8 50	10 20	12 00	13 40	15 35	17 16	19 00	20 45	22 30	0 20	1 55	Woosung Forts a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18 10	19 55	214.0	23.30	1.10

R. Restaurant Cars * These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday S. Sleeping Cars

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table.

Down Shanghai North-Zahkou (Main Line) Zahkou-Shanghai North **Up**

STATIONS	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Ex-press R.	STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Ex-press R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Ex-press R.
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.00	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15	Zahkou .. .. d.	..	..	7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Jessfield .....dep.	..	8.15	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30	Hangchow ..... d.	..	..	7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36	Changan ..... d.	..	..	8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
L'hwa Junction .....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15	..	..	19.50	Yehzah ..... d.	..	..	9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
									Kashing ..... d.	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Shanghai South ..... dep.	..	8.05	9.05	13.85	15.80	7 5	18.15	19.30	Kashai ..... d.	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	..	20.46
Lunghwa Junction..... arr.	..	8.2*	9.2*	13.43	15.43	17.33	18.33	19.53	Sungkiang ..... d.	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Sungkiang .....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	..	20.29	*Lunghwa Junction.. .....a*	8.37	9.32	11.37	3. 2	16 07	13.1*	..	22.17
Kashai .....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16	*Shanghai South .....a*	8.55	9.56	11.55	14 10	16 25	19.00	..	23.45
Kashing.... .....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46									
Yehsah .....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	---	..	..	22.17	L'hwa Junction .....d.	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Changan .....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	---	..	..	22.51	Siccawei ..... d.	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Hangchow .....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	---	..	..	23.45	Jessfield ..... d.	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Zahkou .....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	..	24.00	Shanghai North ....a.	.	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao .....dep.	6.50	8.45	11.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun ..... dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	---	---	17.56	21.57
Zahkou.....arr.	7.33	9.30	11.30	---	---	18.15	22.15

Zahkou .....dep.	7.45	9.49	12.00	---	---	18.30	23 25
Hangchow .....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.21	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun .....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.32	14 31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.45	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15